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SPECIAL ARTICLES

A few of the notable articles to appear early in the year are four Italian sketches by Mrs. Edith Wharton, illustrated by E. C. Peixotto;

The Abitibi Fur Brigade, the great annual canoe voyage from Hudson's Bay, described and illustrated by Arthur Heming; illustrated articles on the life of deep-sea fishermen, by J. B. Connolly; The Modern French Girl, by Mrs. Philip Gilbert Hamerton; illustrated outdoor articles by Frederic Ward, and an article with superb illustrations by Andre Castaigne.

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The strength of *Scribner's* in the past in this kind of literature is perhaps assurance enough. It may be mentioned, however, that there will be stories by Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Harding Davis, George W. Cable, Henry James, Edith Wharton, Frank R. Stockton, John Fox, Jr., Frederick Palmer, A. T. Quiller-Couch, Jesse Lynch Williams, Mrs. Jeanette Duncan Cotes, F. J. Stimson, Arthur Cosslett Smith, and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Scribner's, as in the past, will contain new and interesting examples of the best work of leading illustrators.

Among those who have been engaged for special work for 1902 are Howard Pyle, ter Appleton Clark, Maxfield Parrish, Wal-Howard Chandler Christy, Andre Castaigne, F. C. Yohn, A. B. Frost, Henry Reuter, A. I. Keller, W. Glackens, Henry McCarter, E. C. Peixotto, Arthur Heming, M. J. Burns and others. There will be special illustrative schemes printed in colors, each one novel in its way, also elaborate cover-designs in colors.



REDUCED ILLUSTRATION BY CHRISTY

November 23, 1901.

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Dr. Charles F. Craig, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has published through William Wood & Co., New York, a work entitled "Estivo-Autumnal Malaria," which embodies the results of an extended and painstaking investigation of the pathology of remittent fevers and which really constitutes a chapter in the medical history of the Spanish War. The author has striven, and with abundant success, to define minutely certain fevers as yet insufficiently understood by the mass of medical practitioners, and his volume consists largely of the results of his own personal experience in United States military hospitals. His statements are based on studies extending over three years, and covering many hundreds of cases of estivo-autumnal malarial fevers, most of them contracted in Cuba and the Philippines. The author emphasizes the need of a more thorough knowledge of malarial fevers, especially of those of the remittent type, and to illustrate the prevalent lack of such knowledge he states as a fact that at Chikamauga Park, where he was on duty, "hundreds of cases of typhoid fever pure and simple were diagnosed as remittent malarial fever and treated as such, this being due very largely to the belief that because this camp was located in the South it must necessarily become infected by malaria," whereas the truth is that there actually was very little malarial fever in the camp. To "the colossal mistake of diagnosing hundreds of cases of typhoid fever as malaria" the author attributes the terrible epidemic which finally compelled the evacuation of the Park as a camp site. Dr. Craig's book is comprehensive and thorough and will profoundly interest the army surgeon as well as the general practitioner.

Morgan Robertson's sea series are so full of color and action and their tone is so thoroughly wholesome that his first novel, "Masters of Men, a Story of the New Navy," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., will naturally be measured by the standards of workmanship which he has already established. And he may safely consent that those tests shall be applied, for in this more pretentious effort he presents a romance of modern sea warfare which no person with red blood in his veins can read without being thrilled and fascinated. Mr. Robertson finely appreciates the literary and dramatic opportuni-

ties contained in the naval events of the Spanish War, and amid those events he frames a story of irresistible interest. It is primarily the story of the strangely complicated love affairs of Lieutenant Breen of the Navy, and Richard Haipin, able seaman on board the same ship, but in telling it the author includes enough of the fire and smoke of sea fighting, and enough stirring recitals of adventure and daring to captivate the most unresponsive imagination. It is undeniably the best story that has been hinged on the war with Spain.

Molly Elliot Seawell's new story, "Papa Bouchard," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is by far the most artistic creation that has come from that clever author. It is a vivacious portrayal of certain phases of gay life in Paris, and is at once dainty, audacious and delightful. The humor of the story is irresistible, the action is spirited throughout and the character drawing is capital. The military plays a striking part in the whole affair, and the reader's interest in the work is decidedly enhanced by the excellent illustrations by William Glackens.

Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Lives of the Hunted," published by Scribner's at \$1.75 net is a series of animal stories told in the author's most captivating style and superbly illustrated with his own drawings. This work, which is dedicated "to the preservation of our wild creatures," proves that the author is a true lover of animal life, and he writes of it with a sympathy and intelligence which are unfailing. These stories are all clever, several of them are highly dramatic and all are pervaded by a rich vein of pure humor.

"Chevrons, a Story of West Point," by an author whose identity is hidden behind the initials "B. H. L." is a charming little romance which every reader who is familiar with life at the Military Academy will heartily enjoy. Both hero and heroine are somewhat conventional. He is Harold and she is Dorothy. He is a cadet and she is a sweet young thing even though something of a flirt. He gets into an average number of cadet troubles. Then he and Dorothy fall in love after Dorothy has dis-

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In his story of "Caleb Wright," published by the Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston, Mr. John Habberton has presented a capital study of homely life in a typical Western town. There are two love stories in the book, both of them cleanly and wholesome, but the reader's interest centers in "Caleb Wright" himself, a character whose humor, shrewdness and amiability are quite irresistible. The book is Mr. Habberton's most pretentious undertaking and is bound to enjoy widespread favor.

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but some of the results established by it are easily understood. The highest figure of merit is that of our New Jersey class, with a figure of 146. Next come the British King Edward, and the Italian Benedetto Brin with 104, the French Republique with 94, and the Russian Prince Potemkin with 98. The second-class battleships of all Powers cut a very poor figure and stand, as a rule, below the modern armored cruisers, which is quite in accordance with the opinion of those who have studied their fighting qualities. Thus the Royal Sovereigns have a figure of only 46, and the Admirals of 22, while the Cressy wins 60 points, the Gromoboi 56, and the Leon Gambetta 79.

The cable rate to the Island of Luzon, P. I., is now \$1.06 per word, and to all the other islands in the Philippines, the rate is \$1.76 per word. This rate went into operation on Nov. 15, as stated last week.

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We noted last week a number of changes in the Army Regulations given in G. O. 140, Nov. 2 from Army Headquarters. Most of the paragraphs referred to relate to mere matters of detail, but in addition to the grades of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers which we give in full, the following changes are worthy of note: Par. 139 is amended so as to allow \$30 reward for the capture of escaped prisoners instead of \$10, as heretofore. Par. 146 relating to the retirement of enlisted men, has been amended as follows: "When an enlisted man shall have served as such for thirty years, either in the Army or the Marine Corps and the Army, he may apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for retirement. Upon the approval of the application an order will be issued from the Adjutant General's Office transferring him to the retired list and directing that transportation in kind to his home and commutation of subsistence during necessary travel be given him. Length of war service with the Army in the field, or with the Navy or Marine Corps in active service (either as volunteer or regular) during the War of the Rebellion, and actual service in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, will be doubled in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle him to be retired. In the computation of war service and service in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, service as an enlisted man only will be counted." Par. 1552, relating to soldiers' deposits now reads that, for any sum deposited for the period of six months or longer, the soldier, when discharged, will be paid interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum to date of discharge.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., was duly retired for age, Nov. 13, after a long and distinguished career dating from 1862, when he went to the front as Captain of the 20th Maine Infantry. At the close of the Civil War, he was Lieutenant Colonel of United States Colored Infantry, and received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for conspicuous gallantry in action. He also received a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865. Mustered out in October, 1865, he was appointed Major of the 38th Infantry, attained a Colonelcy in 1885, and was appointed a Brigadier General in 1897. In May, 1898, he was appointed Major General of Volunteers, and held that position until Feb. 24, 1899. For some years past he has been in command of the Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. His most conspicuous service in later years was in command of the troops during the Custer D'Alembert riots. His action during these riots caused much agitation, but General Merriam's course was upheld by the authorities. He is a graduate of Waterville College, Maine. This is but a brief résumé of the military career of a gallant and distinguished officer, who has deserved well of his country.

Under orders of Major General Chaffee all the Filipinos now employed in the military service and known as "native scouts" are to be reorganized into companies similar to the present organization of a company of infantry. In the reorganization care is to be taken to retain only physically sound men, and their engagement is to terminate June 30, 1902. To each company one or two commissioned officers will be assigned, preferably first and second lieutenants of Philippine scouts, but when necessary first and second lieutenants of the Regular Army will be assigned to that duty. The companies will be numbered regularly from one to fifty, and will be designated by the provincial name of the scouts forming the company when it is practicable. The native scouts will be armed with Springfield rifles and supplied with a limited amount of black powder ammunition. The arming of the scouts will be gradual and by selected companies in departments, beginning with the Department of Northern Luzon.

The British Navy has as much difficulty as our own Navy in persuading medical men to seek "a life on the ocean wave, a home on the rolling deep." They are not tempted by the conditions of pay and service. For some years past the competition for medical commissions has been declining, and on the occasion of the last examination only six candidates presented themselves for fourteen vacancies, and two out of these six failed to qualify. The pay of a British naval surgeon begins at \$1,200 a year and gradually increases until, at the end of twelve years, it is \$1,800.

For the care and preservation of the numerous light houses, buoys, and other purposes connected with the administration of the U. S. Light House Board, there are required 34 steam tenders, 11 steam launches, 2 sailing tenders, 1,420 light house keepers, other employees, including crews of light ships and tenders, 1,428, and laborers in charge of port lights, 1,574. Estimates have been submitted by the Board for the construction of five new light vessels and several new tenders.

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The hysterical and sensational reports recently published in some of the daily papers of the damage done to the battleship Alabama during her recent target practice off the Virginia Capes, have practically no foundation of fact, except that the two 13-inch guns of the ship were slightly damaged by the premature explosion of some defective shells. No damage of any consequence was done to the hull of the vessel as reported, and, in fact, we are informed that the ship is now in perfect readiness for her winter cruise and both guns have been repaired and are in excellent shape for immediate use. On the whole, as Rear Admiral O'Neil has told our representative in Washington, the entire matter has been grossly exaggerated and an event of little importance has been made the cause for a sensational article. It will be remembered that injury was done to the 13-inch guns of the Alabama during the firing tests conducted by the North Atlantic Squadron a few weeks ago. The exact cause for the premature explosion of the shells is not known, but is believed by many to be due to defects in the shells. Others say that gas had gotten into the shell and caused the trouble, but the fact stands that the shells exploded before their time and it became necessary to have the rifling of the guns repaired before they could be used again. As to the report that damage was done to the 6-inch guns so that they were rendered unsafe for the gun crews, there is not one word of truth in the statements made. It is only natural to expect that some of the bolts that held the gun carriages to the deck should become loosened, but every naval officer knows that this is a common occurrence with a new ship and that little or no difficulty is experienced in repairing the damage.

An interesting case involving the integrity of Aguinaldo's authority as chief of the so-called Filipino Republic, while he was still in revolt against the United States is about to come to trial before the courts of the islands. It appears that in August, 1898, the insurgents captured Mateo de Vera Oliveras, then alcalde of the town of Navotas, across the river from Malabon, and seized his property amounting to \$15,000 in value, which was subsequently sold to private buyers. Oliveras protested against the seizure and appealed to Aguinaldo, who after reading the papers ordered the release of Oliveras and the restoration of his property. The man was set free, but the persons who had bought his property refused to surrender it. He now brings suit in the District Court, province of Rizal, to compel the holders of his belongings to return them, and the proceedings in the case will be followed by many persons in the islands who have bought confiscated property under similar circumstances.

Of the 96 officers of the Quartermaster's Department, 26 are on duty in the Philippines, 11 are at Washington, 12 are on duty on board of Army transports, 4 are at New York, 5 in Cuba, 4 at San Francisco, 2 at Philadelphia, 2 at Chicago, 2 at St. Louis, 2 at Seattle, 2 at Honolulu, 2 in Porto Rico, 1 is at Nagasaki, Japan, another at Pekin, China, and the others are scattered at 20 different posts, one at each. Captains McCarthy, Young, Bickham, Brown, Goodale, Turner, Ladd, Lafitte, Lamoreux, and Byron are in charge of construction work at Fort Leavenworth, Newport, R. I., Forts Hunt and Washington, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Forts Stevens and Columbia, Wash.; Des Moines, Iowa; Forts H. G. Wright and Mansfield, Delaware City, Del., defenses of Baltimore and Pekin, China. Captains Eugene F. Ladd, Charles C. Walcott, Jr., of the Cavalry; Thomas B. Lam-

oreaux of the Artillery, and Captains R. B. Turner, Chauncy B. Baker, Jacques de L. Lafitte, and Samuel V. Ham of the Infantry, are detailed to quartermaster duty for four years from the line. Colonel Kimball, Furey, and Marshall, Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, and Major Miller, True, Robinson, Cruse, Baxter, Barker, Garrard, and Ham are deputy quartermasters; Colonels Atwood, Simpson and Humphreys, Lieutenant Colonels Wheeler, McCauley, Hathaway, Jacobs, Clem, and Pond, Majors Pullman, Pope, Sawyer, Wood, Crabb, Creager, Horton, Bailey and C. B. Baker are chief quartermasters of the several divisions and departments. In the Department of Rail and Water Transportation, of which Lieut. Col. Charles Bird is the efficient head, are Majors Long and Aleshire, Captains Devol, Coulling, Cannon, Arnold, Charles T. Baker, Scott, Jesse M. Baker, Clayton, Batchelder, Pettus, Grant, Cole, Butt, and Swobe.

Members of the American Peace Society, of which Secretary Long is President, are circulating in Boston a petition to the President, Secretary of the Navy and to members of Congress in which they say: "We regret to learn that the estimates for the Navy for the coming fiscal year aggregate nearly \$100,000,000. This is about five times the amount expended ten years ago. The new estimates amount to an average cost of over \$6 for every family in the country. Half of this sum applied to education would support 5,000 manual training schools throughout the United States. We believe that it is needless extravagance to take for this purpose anything like \$100,000,000 out of the pockets of the people, most of whom never saw a warship. We hold that the maintenance of a vast machinery of war is not only a serious burden upon the people, but a positive menace to the peace of the world. For more than 100 years the United States has borne the honorable tradition of a Nation which has no need of a great armament. We urge all those who believe in justice and good will as great safeguards of the interests of a Nation to exert their influence to maintain this high distinction." The gentlemen signing this petition are probably those who worried the Navy Department during the war with Spain with their outcries for men-of-war to defend their property against the depredations of the blood-thirsty Spaniards.

In a recent interview Rev. Dr. Nevins, rector of the Episcopal church at Rome, who visited China, said: "It would be wrong for me to say anything about the Chinese situation without referring to the high estimation in which Admiral Kempff of the American Squadron which was with the allies before Taku is held by every one who is conversant with affairs there. Admiral Kempff was the one man who realized that the Chinese had rights. Against the protests of his own subordinates and of all the allies, despite accusations of cowardice, he refused to join in the bombardment of the Taku forts and commit his nation by that act to a declaration of war with a nation with which the United States was at peace. To-day there is universal recognition of the fact that he was absolutely right and that everybody else was wrong. The attack on the Taku forts put the Chinese technically in the right in expelling the Ministers from Pekin and unquestionably increased the difficulties and the horrors of the days which followed."

The retirement by the President on his own motion of Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., is under Section 1244 Revised Statutes, which authorizes the President to retire an officer at his own discretion when he has served forty-five years or has reached the age of 62. The application of this law was common before the passage of the Compulsory Retirement act of June 30, 1882, but it has been seldom applied of late years. Stewart Van Vliet was retired under it without his consent June 6, 1872, and we recall his coming into the office of General Sherman and making complaint, because he was as good a man as he ever was. There are four officers now on the retired list to whom this section has been applied besides Colonel Noyes. Gen. Edward D. Townsend was removed from the head of the Adjutant General's Department by its application June 15, 1880, and Gen. D. Ramsey from the head of the Ordnance Department Sept. 12, 1864. Twenty-six officers were retired under it in the eighteen years from 1863 to 1880.

The football game at Annapolis on Saturday, Nov. 9, against the Carlisle Indians, particularly in the last half, when the Naval Cadets scored sixteen to their opponents' nothing, has shown that the team is improving, and that they intend to give West Point a hard battle. The good work of the ends, Whiting and Soule, and the marked improvement in Carpenter, the big guard, as well as the steady work of the backs, Land, Freyer, and Strassburger, were the hopeful signs of the game. It is also definitely settled that Belknap will be in the game the rest of the season. This sterling player has mastered the scholastic troubles that threatened to undo his further usefulness to the team and will continue to play at guard and drop back to do the punting for the Navy. He is one of the best punters playing on any football field this and last season.

A correspondent writing to the Manila Freeman from San Fernando, Nueva Ecija, says the effects of American discipline and justice in that province are very striking, and adds: "Everybody is at peace with their neighbors, and Americans pass through here very often without arms. The natives are thoroughly convinced that bamboo can-

nons with tin cans and chunks of barbed wire are no check to American soldiers, but they are stubbornly opposing American occupation and enterprise by refusing to lease or sell vacant land or lots for building purposes. I know of five American citizens who have been trying for more than a month, two of them for two months, for a location upon which to erect business buildings. One owner went so far as to say that he would put up a building but would not commence for six months. The presidente is the chief monopolist and succeeds very well in discouraging Americans from locating here."

Complaints of injury to property as the result of practice with heavy guns are not uncommon, but the War Department appears to have received more than the usual number as the result of the mortar practice at Fort Preble. A newspaper from Portland, Me., says: "A summer cottage near the fort was almost ruined, its windows and chimney being demolished, and its underpinning tilted. A detachment of soldiers was sent out to prop the building to prevent its toppling over. Windows in scores of residences and summer cottages along the cape shore were broken by the concussion. Six salvos of four guns each were fired at a scow moving in tow of a tug at ranges varying from 5,000 to 9,100 yards, these shots being landed so near the tug that if she had been as large as a battleship she would have been hit, the other shot being scattered within 100 to 150 yards of her."

We have received a letter from Manila, presumably written by an enlisted man in the 9th Cavalry, vigorously denying a recent statement of the Manila Freeman to the effect that desertions from that regiment increased greatly after it was sent to the Camarines. Our correspondent does not deny that there have been some desertions from the 9th, but no more, he insists, than there have been from other regiments. He protests against what he calls the misrepresentations of The Freeman, and says the insinuation that the men have deserted because of the blandishments of native women is a base insult. He adds, and all will agree with him, that the record of the 9th Cavalry for thirty-five years speaks for itself, and is a sufficient answer to its detractors.

The cadets of the Military Academy belonging to the first class are to have the time of their lives next Saturday. The managers of the Horse Show now being held in Madison Square Garden, New York, have invited them to their hospitality, and they will be given free transportation by the Hudson River Railroad. Private boxes will be at their disposal, and they will divide attention with the horses and horsemen who will display their points in the ring. Colonel Mills has very wisely recommended that leave be given them, and the Secretary of War has approved of the recommendation.

The breaking down of two transports en route from Manila, the Sheridan and the Warren, and the delay of a third, the Hancock, by running ashore on the coast of Japan, appears to have delayed a large amount of mail, and there is a gap of a month in our mail advices from the Philippines. Important mail matter for the War Department has also been delayed. We have received a despatch from Nagasaki, dated Nov. 19, stating that the Sheridan was ready to sail from that port. We received in nineteen days from Yokohama letters sent by the Northern Pacific mail steamers via Vancouver. If the Sheridan sailed from Nagasaki Nov. 19 she should reach San Francisco about December 10.

Orders have been issued by the War Department directing the 27th Infantry to sail for the Philippines as soon as transportation can be provided. Two battalions of the regiment are at present at the Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., and the other at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. The regiment will probably proceed to Manila via New York and the Suez Canal. The entire 23d Inf. (a portion now on its way home from Manila) will take station in the Department of the East. A portion of the regiment is now in the Department of the Colorado. The 11th Cav., instead of going to the Philippines via New York, will go via San Francisco.

The board for the examination of gunners finished their work at Fort Banks, Mass., Nov. 13. They have finished at Fort Strong, Mass., and also at Fort Warren. Colonel Day and Captain Jordan, A. C., Lieut. J. M. Shook with 50 men, moved from Fort Strong to Fort Andrews on Nov. 18.

In the future, on all Government transports, or vessels sailing from ports in the Division of the Philippines, on which United States troops may be embarked, General Chaffee directs that the line officer highest in rank by commission on board shall assume command of the whole.

Comdr. John A. Norris, U. S. N., in charge of the Philippine Longitude Expedition, is now in Manila, and General Chaffee has issued an order directing all Army officers of the department to give him all possible assistance in establishing longitudes throughout the Archipelago.

Representatives of Hawaiian planters are in the Philippines to ascertain whether it is feasible to import farm laborers from the Archipelago to Hawaii. The scheme is generally regarded as impracticable for the reason that the percentage of skilled agriculturists among the Filipinos is very small.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The records of the case of Natalio Valencio, a first lieutenant in the Filipino army, now under sentence of death for "barbarism in violation of the laws of war," have been received at the War Department in Washington. Valencio was convicted before a military commission at San Fernando of having directed the murder of three peaceable natives at different times and places. The most atrocious of these crimes occurred at Quintabungoa, where Valencio ordered his soldiers to murder a native named Carino. The victim was struck at the base of his skull with a bullet of wood, and when a profusion of blood flowed from his nose and ears Valencio carried his ferocity still further, and, lining up his soldiers, he compelled each one of them, at the point of his revolver, to dip their hands in the dead man's blood and taste it. General Chaffee in approving the death sentence in the case says: "One guilty of such savage ferocity reveals himself as an enemy of mankind and forfeits all claim to mercy."

Unusual privations were experienced, during a scout in the Island of Samar last August, by a detachment under command of Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st U. S. Inf. This detachment was made up of 45 enlisted men of Co. I, and 35 of Co. L, 1st Inf., and 30 natives. First Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., 1st Inf., and Contract Surg. Conn. R. Ohliger, were also on duty with Captain Jackson. With only four days' rations the detachment kept the field for ten days, twice defeated the enemy, captured valuable papers and supplies and behaved with great gallantry. The detachment has been specially recommended for its work by General Chaffee.

As a precaution against the spread of tuberculosis, which is declared to be both a contagious and infectious disease, Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, prohibits the practice of spitting on the floors or walls of offices, barracks, or other buildings under the control of the military authorities. Non-commissioned officers, sentinels, janitors, etc., are directed to enforce these rules, and where deemed advisable, printed notices in both English and Spanish, it is directed, should be posted.

Major General Chaffee has issued instructions for the immediate detailing of an officer at each post, garrison, or station in the Division of the Philippines, as "Intelligence Officer." This officer, in addition to his regular duties, is charged with the collection and transmission to the headquarters of the Division of all information of a military or semi-military character, concerning the territory occupied or covered by the troops with which he is serving. This information in general relates to towns and villages, communication, towns on navigable streams or lakes, seaport towns, description of country, roads and trails. In promulgating the order, General Chaffee says:

"Officers who have experienced the difficulty and often loss of life attendant on military operations in an unknown country will realize the importance of the collection and compilation of the above data so that it can be placed in the hands of troops about to enter territory with which they are not familiar. It is with this object in view that the detail of 'Intelligence Officers' at the various stations is ordered, and it is earnestly desired that the officers so detailed use every endeavor to make full and complete reports. It is not the intention to have these reports merely filed away at Division Headquarters, but to have the data contained in them made available for the use of troops who are about to occupy territory with which they are not familiar. In each case the data so furnished to troops will be accredited to the officer making the report, not only that the credit for the work may be given where it is due, but that the responsibility for carelessness or error may also be placed. While no specified time is prescribed in which these reports shall be submitted, it is desired that they shall be made as properly as possible."

The officers and men of the 4th Infantry, U. S. A., now in the Philippines and formerly under command of Col. Frank D. Baldwin, are hoping for the return of that officer with the new 27th Infantry, of which he was recently appointed Colonel. It was due to the efforts of Colonel Baldwin and the 4th Infantry, with which he is immensely popular, that the insurgent General Trias was induced to surrender.

Corporal Lewis, Troop C, 3d Cav., U. S. A., who died at San Fernando Union, Oct. 3, was the first man the troop has lost by death from disease since arriving in the Philippines, two years ago. He was one of the most popular non-commissioned officers in the regiment. Troop C has had an active time of it since entering the islands, having taken part in 19 engagements, in which it lost 6 men.

Reports from the Island of Mindoro indicate steadily improving conditions, thanks to the energetic work of the American forces. The Treasurer of the insurgent organization has been captured and his money sent to Manila, he himself being in jail at Calapan. All coast towns are closely guarded by American gunboats. The principal band of insurgents and bandits has been completely broken up while their leaders and principal supporters have been captured and placed in confinement. The insurgent colonel is now in close confinement at Calapan, and his family is under guard at the town of Manjani. The rebels are surrendering their guns in considerable numbers, and the backbone of the insurrection is regarded as broken.

Dr. E. B. Briggs of Washington, D. C., who has been made Division Superintendent for Nueva Viscaya province, in the Educational Department of the civil government of the Philippines, has arrived in Manila, accompanied by his three sons, who will take up their residence in the islands. Dr. Briggs was United States Consul at Santos, Brazil, under President Cleveland.

Among recent arrivals in Manila is Mr. Edgar K. Bourne, lately named as architect for the civil government of the islands.

Further particulars of the drowning of four enlisted men of Co. M, 26th Inf., and the loss of a large amount of camping property near Nueva Caceres in Southern Luzon on October 8, appear in the Manila Freedom of Oct. 13. A banca, carrying the men and property of the company, while proceeding from Ariga to Nueva Caceres was capsized in the river and before help could be rendered the four soldiers were drowned. The river, owing to the recent heavy rains, was greatly swollen and very swift, and although the men battled hard with the current their strength became exhausted and they disappeared from the sight of their would-be rescuers. The drowned men were all privates of Co. M, and their names are: John D. Matlock, Arthur Spars, Frederick M. Borkanagin and Nicholas B. L. Shoun. At last accounts none of the bodies had been recovered.

A serious affair occurred at San Fernando on Oct. 6 which it is feared may disturb the peaceful conditions which have hitherto prevailed in Pampanga province. While two enlisted men of the 5th Cavalry were driving,

one of them, Webb by name, dropped his hat from the vehicle and ordered a passing native to pick it up and hand it to him. The native did so, whereupon, it is alleged, Webb drew his revolver and shot him, the bullet penetrating the man's stomach, inflicting a wound which resulted in death two days later. Webb was locked up to await trial, protesting that he knew nothing of the shooting, but the fact that his revolver contained an empty shell is regarded as strong evidence against him. His companion, Collins, who was placed under arrest in quarters, denies the shooting and declares that he heard no firing at any time. More than 500 Filipinos, sullen and vengeful, attended the funeral of the victim, and from their attitude of unrest and contempt for Americans, clearly expressed, trouble is expected daily. Strong patrols have been sent out from both San Fernando and Bacolor, and every precaution taken by the military authorities to prevent any hostile demonstrations on the part of the natives.

In response to a request from the Secretary of War the Civil Commission of the Philippines has prepared a draft of a mining code for the islands which will be sent to Washington for consideration.

The health authorities of Manila have divided the city into 11 districts for the purposes of sanitary inspection, and established a Sanitary Inspection Corps consisting of one Chief Health Inspector, two Medical Inspectors, 12 Chief Sanitary Inspectors, and 33 Sanitary Inspectors. All of these officers are to wear uniform. The rules provide for frequent and rigorous inspections of all buildings in the city, and each chief inspector will be required to keep an accurate list of all saloons, gambling places, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, tenements and lodging houses, theatres, opium dens, houses of prostitution, markets, schools, and public places of all kinds.

It is believed in Manila that Malvar, the insurgent chief is about to transfer his operations to the province of Bulacan and let Batangas shift for itself. It is known that recruiting has been going on in Bulacan for some time, and letters have been captured which say that Malvar is preparing to invade that province. The mountainous character of Bulacan is particularly favorable for guerrilla warfare, and it is believed that the insurgents have rifles and other supplies hidden there. Malvar has disappeared from Batangas, and a battalion of the 20th Infantry has spent weeks in a vain search for him. Companies E and F of the 20th Infantry are at work in the neighborhood of Santa Clara, and the rebels have been dispersed.

Great excitement was caused in Manila on Oct. 10 by a report that Aguinaldo had escaped from his custodians and fled to the mountains. The story was evidently the product of a practical joker, the general opinion in Manila being that Aguinaldo couldn't be drawn back to his old associations with the insurgents by anything weaker than a team of mules.

The concerts given at the Zorilla Grand Opera House, Manila, at intervals by the 24th U. S. Inf. Band are among the most popular entertainments of the season in that city.

An order recently issued by the Department of Southern Luzon stipulates that officers returning to duty after having been confined in any reserve hospital in Manila by illness shall report in person at Department Headquarters immediately upon being discharged.

The U. S. A. transport Syracuse has recently received extensive repairs in dry dock at Manila, and has returned to her station at Mindoro.

One Pollard, an enlisted man of the 30th Inf., convicted by a court-martial of having declared that he was glad President McKinley was killed, has been dishonorably discharged from the Army and sentenced to five years in prison at hard labor.

The Manila Press Club has secured quarters and is now a fixture among the social organizations of the city.

Despatches from Manila state that the presidents of the town of Taytay, the Chief of Police, a police sergeant and a native priest have been sentenced to death by a military commission on conviction of stabbing seven of their countrymen and burying them while they were still alive, in obedience to orders from the insurgent authorities. General Chaffee subsequently commuted the sentence in the case of the priest to twenty years' imprisonment.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

A. J. Laymon, of the American wrecking schooner Quickstep, is at work on the wreck of the Spanish transport Antonio Lopez, which was driven ashore on the coast of Porto Rico, near San Juan, by an American warship during the late war. When overtaken the Antonio Lopez was trying to make the harbor of San Juan, but the fire of her pursuer was so terrible that she missed the entrance and ran ashore at full speed, passing clear over a large reef and sinking in about 25 feet of water. The Antonio Lopez was a fine modern ship, 380 feet long, with engines of 8,000 horse-power. Captain Laymon has personally examined the wreck and describes the effect of the American shells as frightful. Everything on her is torn to pieces. The hull has parted and is all open. The starboard side has fallen out and the other side in. Her machinery was totally wrecked by the shells, three of which are visible. The upper works are shot away. One of the 6-in. guns lies 30 feet from its former position, and an 18-ton boiler is standing on end a rod away from the battery where it was formerly in a horizontal position. The wreckers are devoting themselves principally to the recovery of copper and brass.

According to recommended plans, the Carnegie library building for San Juan, P. R., which is to cost \$60,000, will be two stories high, 75 feet wide fronting on Plaza Colon and 50 feet deep. The second floor will be designed as an assembly hall, the first floor will be provided with shelves for 100,000 books, and in the basement it is designed to arrange two reading rooms, one of which shall be for children.

Among those who visited the Chilean training ship Baquedano while that vessel lay at Havana was an American who complimented Commandant Gonzales upon his excellent English. The Commandant replied: "There is an unwritten order that a knowledge of English and the ability to speak it shall form an essential part of an officer's education in the Chilean Navy. To resort to a little of your very expressive slang, the naval officer to-day, be he Russian, Spaniard, Chilean, or Turk, who does not speak English is simply 'not in it'."

The Havana Post estimates that 60,000 immigrants, mostly Americans and Spanish farm workers, have landed in Cuba in the last three years. The number also includes about 1,000 Chinese.

Gen. Quentin Bandera, the noted Cuban negro officer is disgusted with politics, in which he had expected to cut a figure, and announces that he will go to farm-

ing. He declares that politics is strangely mixed and the man who did the fighting and accomplished the greater part of good done against the Spaniards are doomed to be shelved out of the way to make room for politicians who, during the war spent their time in the United States or in Havana.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Med. Dept., U. S. A., Post Surgeon at Mayaguez, P. R., has returned to the United States because of ill health.

One of the American innovations in the city of Ponce, P. R., is a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which relentlessly prosecutes all violators of the law.

The school authorities of the Aguadilla district, P. R., boast that every school in their jurisdiction has an American teacher.

El Cuba Libre, a newspaper published at Santiago, Cuba, insists that "within five leagues of the city" in the barrio Hongolosongo, of the Cobre municipality, and in the plantation known as 'Sofia,' there is a "old mine registered from which a piece of ore has been assayed and alleged to contain 3.4 ounces of gold to the ton, also 22 ounces of silver, from 46 to 109 of lead, and 14 per cent of zinc."

JUSTICE FOR A FILIPINO FIEND.

Major General Chaffee's approval of the death sentence imposed upon Francisco Braganza, a Filipino convicted of "murder in violation of the laws of war" by a military commission at Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur, Luzon, P. I., insures the fullest possible measure of justice to the most infamous wretch with whom the American authorities have had to deal since the insurrection began. Yet severe as it is, the penalty seems almost trivial in comparison with the crimes for which it was inflicted.

The record of Braganza's atrocities is revolting. He had been a lieutenant of police at San Fernando, and because of his quick intelligence was made a major of the insurgent forces. While serving in that capacity he was placed in control of 173 Spanish prisoners at Minolabag and charged to conduct them to a place of greater security from the approach of American troops who were morally obligated to rescue them. Instead of caring humanely for these prisoners, the evidence proved that Braganza, the day after taking charge of them, had their arms bound at the elbows with cords drawn across their backs, so as to render them comparatively helpless. He then caused the prisoners to be searched for money and valuables and to appropriate the lion's share for himself. The prisoners were then told off in detachments of ten men, more or less, with a suitable guard placed over each. They were then conducted to the rice fields, a short interval being preserved between the detachments. At a preconcerted signal, the blowing of a whistle by accused, the guards fell upon their victims and slaughtered them with daggers, bolas, clubs and spears; the accused standing by encouraging, directing and urging on the barbarous assault.

Those of the victims who were strong enough, bound as they were, made a break for liberty, and accused ordered them pursued and killed. On the following morning it was reported to Braganza that thirty of the escaped prisoners had been recaptured at Lupi, whereupon he proceeded there, ordered them bound, conveyed to the woods, and again the scenes of the preceding day were enacted. Returning to Lupi he found another party of his recaptured victims and these, in turn, were bound and led to death. From official records it appears that about one-half of the prisoners escaped and, after devious wanderings under cover of the tropical vegetable growth and wooded lands, in small parties and after much suffering, finally reached safety within the American lines.

As indicating the studied atrocity of this Filipino fiend, the treatment of his helpless captives, it is worth while to quote these extracts from the verdict of the court which tried him: "That Francisco Braganza is guilty in that while holding the rank of commandante of insurgent forces, he did cause and allow the bodies of Antonio Piana, Sebastian Nunez, Antonio Conjo, Manuel Lobo and others, to the number of one hundred and three, more or less, names of others unknown, all Spanish soldiers, murdered by his orders, to be mutilated, denuded of clothing and left unburied to be devoured by the dogs, he, the said Francisco Braganza, being present, directing and encouraging these acts." And also that Francisco Braganza is guilty "in that while holding the rank of commandante of insurgent forces, he did take, steal, and carry away, or cause to be taken and delivered to him, all money, jewelry, and other valuables found on the persons of Antonio Piana, Sebastian Nunez, Antonio Conjo, Manuel Lobo, and others, to the number of one hundred and three, more or less, all Spanish soldiers, who were prisoners in his custody, and who were killed by his order, he, the said Francisco Braganza, being present, directing and assisting in these acts."

The fiendish acts of Braganza are doubly outrageous to the American sense of justice. In the first place they are in violation of the foundation principles of civilized warfare, which have been scrupulously upheld by our troops in the islands, and in the second place they have wickedly interfered with the fulfillment of our treaty obligations to Spain whereby we are solemnly pledged to rescue and return all Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents. This obligation is so urgent that any temporizing or anything short of the extreme punishment of fiends like Braganza would be an act of national bad faith. The extermination of Braganza and of other monsters like him will greatly simplify the restoration of civil order in the islands, and it will at the same time be recognized by the Spanish residents of the Archipelago as a convincing evidence of the vitality and rectitude of American purposes with respect to the safety of life and property, the maintenance of law and the enforcement of justice.

There is serious concern in Spain as to the whereabouts of large numbers of Spanish officers, soldiers and marines, taken prisoners by the insurgents. It was pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 19 that the ladies of the Central Junta of Madrid had reported that more than 7,000 families in Spain were ignorant of the fate of their relatives in the Philippines, and while it may be assumed that this is an exaggerated estimate, there is no doubt that the list of those actually missing runs into the thousands. The fate of these unfortunate, dreadful as it doubtless was, appears to be chargeable in about equal degree to the indifference of their own Government and to the cruelty of their Filipino captors. The conspicuous and comforting fact in the whole Philippine tragedy is that the Americans have spared neither energy nor money to secure humane treatment and ultimate freedom for every prisoner of war, Spanish and Filipino alike.

PROMOTION BY MERIT.

We had a brief allusion last week to the announcement made at the War Department on Friday concerning appointments and promotions in the Army. It was simply an authoritative statement of conclusions which we have announced and dwelt upon at various times during the past few weeks, and was as follows:

"The Secretary of War and the President have had informal discussions on Army matters on several occasions, and it is understood that the President has expressed himself most positively on the use of political and social influences by officers, for the purpose of obtaining changes of stations, leaves of absence, modifications of orders, etc. Of course, it is understood that officers often deem it necessary to have attention called to their cases by political friends for appointments, and especially cases of the young volunteer officers who recently have been appointed.

"It is safe to say, however, that at no period in the history of our Government has the matter of record been used to such good purpose as during the present reorganization of the Army, when the greatest possible care has been taken in the selection of persons for appointment in the reorganized Army.

"The President has not hesitated to inform Senators and others who have applied to him that no officer will improve his chances by sending his friends to annoy the President in his behalf. On the contrary, the effect which will be produced probably will be directly opposite to that which the candidate hopes for.

"Several Senators and Representatives have had some disappointment because the persons in whom they are interested have not received the appointments and stations applied for by them, but the Administration as a whole is evidently of the opinion that the good sense and judgment of public men will lead them to the same conclusion as that arrived at by the President and Secretary of War, that is, if a system of records be thoroughly established at the War Department showing the progressive work of officers from year to year, it will be far better for the officers and men, as well as public officials, that such a register be made the guide for selections, details, etc., rather than influence.

"The appeals of individuals to their Congressmen for their personal assistance in matters above enumerated necessitates public men giving up a great deal of their time in locating the proper office at which to apply for information and the filing of appeals. This takes them away from their legitimate duties while Congress is in session and also interferes greatly with the public business of the departments. It is fully recognized by public officials that the proper men in the first instance to establish the character of an applicant for office are the Senators and Representatives from their own home, and it is eminently just and proper that their influence should be respected and they should be responsible for the character of the persons recommended for office; but once in the public service, it is only fair to the Administration that, not only Army officers, but all other classes of public office-holders, should rely upon their own merits and not upon the further use of political influence."

New brooms sweep clean, and such declarations as this are not unfamiliar to our experience with new Administrations, but we are well satisfied that in this case there is a sincere purpose to carry out the letter and spirit of this declaration, and officers will do well to conform themselves to it. The trouble is that the ways of the seeker after undue preferment are such that the bestower of favors does not always know when he is affected by what influences affect him. The President can hardly be expected to make the acquaintance of every officer, and he is not necessarily competent to judge in all cases as to the relative merit of individuals. He must necessarily depend upon the reports that come to him, and it is impossible for him to determine whether or not the element of political or personal influence have effected these reports.

We learn that during a recent visit to the President, to prefer a request on behalf of an officer, a Senator of the United States was plainly informed that the recommendations of Senators, and others having political influence, would be ignored at the White House, service record being the only thing considered. This announcement was not well received by the Senator in question, as he argues that the fact that Senators have the power of confirming or rejecting an appointment justifies them in making suggestions concerning it.

VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

In its report to the Secretary of War the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy in 1901 states that it entered upon its duties fully impressed with the fact that the importance of the Army and Navy has been greatly increased by the achievements of those institutions within the last three years. Alive also to the fact that the question of discipline at the Military Academy is one in which the citizens of the Republic are primarily interested, the Board, after the most searching investigation, reports that the practice of hazing has been eradicated. Superintendent Mills, finding that class organizations encouraged and fostered hazing, has broken them up, and their abandonment in the future is pledged by the action of the cadets. The Board is convinced that the officers and cadets are fully impressed with the fact that should there ever be a revival of this despicable and inhuman tradition it would so shake the faith and confidence of the country in the honor and integrity of the cadets and officers as to seriously endanger the life of the institution. The support given to the Superintendent by the Secretary of War has done more than anything else to secure the discipline and good order of the Academy, and it is believed that "the general deportment and the work done in the future will convince the country that hazing is a thing of the past, and will re-establish this old and honored institution in the pride and affection of the country."

Noting the fact that there is but one building constructed by the Government at the post that is in harmony with the times, the Board recommends "a complete tearing down and a new building-up." The policy which has introduced such satisfactory results at Annapolis should be speedily adopted at West Point. The Military Academy should be a model, perfect to the minutest detail, possessing every advantage and improvement which the new century affords, and in entire harmony with the grandeur and dignity of the mission which our Army is to fulfil."

The Board attended divine service in the chancel and its members endured "untold agony and exquisite torture" from the music produced on the pipe organ, an instru-

ment "which no fifth-class variety show in any nation on the globe would tolerate for twenty-four hours." The hotel, the report continues, "is on the same plan. It is a mere hut. The members of the special committee of investigation sent to West Point by Congress last winter were all but compelled to abandon the hotel because of its lack of the simplest comforts."

The Board holds that there is an increasing necessity for a more thorough acquaintance with modern languages on the part of cadets, "not a class-room acquaintance, not a stuttering, stammering acquaintance, but a practical acquaintance that would enable a West Point graduate to make himself understood in any of these modern tongues without subjecting himself to ridicule." To facilitate instruction along these lines it is suggested that young officers might be detailed once in three or four years for study and travel abroad. This would provide material for the teaching force of the Academy, and inspire this course of study with real interest, and would give the teachers an opportunity to come in touch with the military and academic life of institutions in other lands.

The Board recommends that the flat plat of ground north of the post, and inside the line of the West Shore Railroad, be put in good condition for use for mounted exercises.

The cadets who composed the baseball and football teams compared favorably in their classes in academic standing with those who did not participate in these games. The Superintendent stated emphatically that he considered athletics a benefit to the Academy. West Point should have a modern sea coast battery and a modern mountain battery. The pay of cadets should be increased \$60 per year, thus equalizing it with the pay of naval cadets.

No fair-minded patriotic American citizen, says the report, "can visit West Point, investigate the methods of education, the daily life of the cadet and all the drill and training incident to a four years' course and not feel a genuine admiration for and pride in the institution. It is the people's school and during the course of four years the son of the rich man and the son of the poor man live on the same plane. The atmosphere is one of equality, the environment continuous reminder that worth and merit, virtue, integrity, courage, and kindred attributes of noble manhood were the essentials to success, promotion, and distinction."

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

In his report for the nine months ended June 30, 1901, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., states that the beneficiaries on the rolls of the institution on the date given numbered 1,385. There were seventy-five deaths among the beneficiaries during the year, as against eighty for the year preceding. Of the 826 resident inmates of the Home, 628 are receiving pensions. There are 201 beneficiaries of the Home who served in the war with Mexico, 398 who served in the War of the Rebellion, and 220 who have served in the Army since the outbreak of the war with Spain. The ages of the inmates range from 21 years to 94. Forty-six are more than 75 years old, and the average age of inmates is 59 1/3 years. The temporary relief given to destitute discharged Soldiers, Regulars and Volunteers, not entitled to admission, during the nine months under review amounted to 8,669 meals, and 232 were provided with a few nights' lodging. The permanent fund of the Home in the United States Treasury June 30, 1901, amounted to \$2,820,567.39, an increase in nine months of \$239,759.18. Accompanying the report of General Miles are the reports of the officers of the Home: Governor, Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles; Deputy Governor, Lieut. Col. R. F. Bernard; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cav., and Major L. A. La Grati, Surgeon. Also the report of Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, U. S. A., who states that 91 per cent. of the inmates of the Home committed no offense during the year. General Breckinridge protests against the proposed removal of the Anderson building from the grounds of the Home, which is threatened with demolition in order to make room for an addition to the Scott building. "This building," says General Breckinridge, "remains as a typical structure, in good condition and repair. But this is not all. It was the summer home of the martyr President Lincoln during the stirring times of the Civil War, and for this alone should be carefully preserved and revered by all. It seems a pity that the demolition of such a historic and traditional building as the Anderson building should be entertained for a moment."

OPERATIONS IN SAMAR.

From Catarman, Samar, Aug. 12, 1901, Capt. H. L. Jackson, 1st Inf., reports as follows:

Sir—I have the honor to report the following operations in this vicinity Aug. 9, 10, 11, 1901:

Aug. 9 I directed 1st Lieut. J. W. Beacham, Jr., 20th Inf., with a detachment of 20 men to proceed at night to the barrio of Carojan, where one José Hermosa called "Pepi" formerly Presidente of Catarman, but at present a captain of insurrectos and who is practically the civil and military governor of the district, and is, and has been, the impediment in the way of the return of the natives to Catarman and vicinity, was reported as being.

The detachment left at 2 A. M., Aug. 9, marched until daybreak, surrounded "Pepi's" house and captured 14 insurrectos, but "Pepi" had left 48 hours previously. From information received from these prisoners I decided to make another night march to Pamalbagan (another barrio of "Pepi's") where "Pepi" went when he left Carojan, so started at 7 P. M., Aug. 10, with Lieutenant Beacham and 20 men of Co.'s I and L, 1st Inf., marched until 11 P. M., halted until 3 A. M., moved on, struck the barrio at 6 A. M., Aug. 11, captured 3 men and 4 women and found my information was correct in that Pepi had passed through the barrio on his way from Carojan to Caligang 2 days previously. I therefore returned to Catarman, arriving at 3 P. M., and at 9 P. M. that night started for Caligang with detachment of 20 men of Co.'s I and L, 1st Inf., marched until 5 A. M., Aug. 12. When I reached Caligang found there Pepi with 13 riflemen entrenched in the rear of the village, proceeded immediately until 150 yards of the trenches when was fired upon. The fire was returned and two advances were made and the second volley fired. At the second halt the insurrectos broke and ran for the mountains in their rear. Two shots were fired at us from bamboo cannon in the hills. A steady fire was delivered at the insurrectos while they were escaping, but the riflemen all managed to get away. Captured 5 prisoners, two of whom were prisoners of "Pepi" and two insurrectos. Their informa-

tion is to the effect that there were 13 riflemen with "Pepi" in this engagement. Two Musers and 11 Remingtons and Mauser and Remington discharged shells were found in the trenches vacated. I cannot commend too highly the energy and zeal displayed by 1st Lieut. J. W. Beacham, 20th Inf., and 1st Sergeant Smith, Co. I, 1st Inf., and the cheerfulness of the men of Co.'s I and L, 1st Inf., in enduring the hardships of these three night marches.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Nov. 14 the editor of the New York Independent wrote to Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., saying:

"Your attention is called to the marked copy of The Independent, sent you herewith. We do not believe that you wish to rest under the implication stated, if it be true, and in your own interest, as well as that of the Navy, we should be glad to relieve you from it. Will you therefore kindly advise us: 1—Whether or not you read the proof pages of Mr. Macay's History of the Navy, Volume III., whereon appear the charges of cowardice, etc., against Rear Admiral Schley? 2—Whether or not you sent to Mr. Macay any communication which would justify him in making such charges?"

This was referred to the Department by Admiral Taylor in a letter asking for an expression of opinion concerning it, in which he says: "While not unwilling to reply to such questions at the proper time and to persons authorized to make the enquiry, I would submit to the Department that the general tone of the enclosed letter indicates a disposition to carry on an investigation of affairs kindred to those now being investigated by the Court of Inquiry under the authority of the Department; and that it appears therefore undesirable that officers holding commissions under the Department should give evidence to any investigator other than those acting for the Department." In reply, Secretary Long says: "The Department is aware of no reason why you are required to answer the interrogatories put to you, the whole matter being now under investigation by a court of inquiry."

PROMOTIONS TO HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

Following is a list of candidates who have recently passed an examination for promotion to the grade of hospital steward in the Army. The figures following the names indicate class standing:

In the United States and Cuba: Geo. W. Hicks, 3; Theodore Bitterman, 4; Chas. G. Sturtevant, 7; Fred Evans, 9; Ulysses S. G. Allen, 11; Emile Hartmann, Jr., 13; Samuel Snelson, 15; Lyman P. McKeahan, 16; Thomas P. Davison, 17; Frank Holt, 18; Wm. E. Arnold, 19; Benjamin F. Nudd, 20; Francis E. Thuney, 21; Francis M. Fitts, 22; George G. Spurlin, 23; James Sweeney, 25; Bailey G. Smith, 26; John F. Newport, 27; Robert A. Dickson, 28; Otto H. Hornung, 29; Garrett F. Hodnett, 30; Chas. N. Shaw, 31. In the Philippine Islands: Arnold D. Tuttie, 1; James N. Lothrop, 2; Joseph Flick, 5; Leo E. Kennedy, 6; Leopold David, 8; John H. Costine, 10; Wm. C. Jones, 12; Frank O. Rose, 14; Wm. S. Tabberrah, 24; Boyden Nims, 32.

The number of applicants in the United States and Cuba were 47. Of these one was disapproved, three withdrew from examination, eleven were not recommended by the local examining board, nine failed to pass, twenty-two were passed and appointed, one is still waiting appointment. The number of applicants in the Philippine Islands is not known at this office. Ten were passed and appointed.

WHITE MAN'S FILIPINO BURDEN.

Writing of the tasks which we have undertaken in the Philippines, an American naval officer says: "We have a great burden to carry in 'the poor Indian' and 'the poor negro.' It has been heretofore 'the poor Indian' and 'the poor negro.'"

"The long haired men and short haired women are beginning to assemble within these sunlit isles, but thank God the climate is 'ag'in' them."

"In conclusion I would like to suggest that the United States Government send all the negroes who do not own property in the United States to these islands. The negro has by thousands of years of exposure to the sun's rays become a tropical human being and these islands are just the place for him; he can sit down all day and eat his rice and bananas alongside the native, having nothing to bother him and having no useless expenditure of energy to throw away on forced work."

WHAT HAVE THEY BEEN DOING?

This provokingly vague observation on the conduct of the American Congressmen who recently visited the Philippines is from the editorial columns of the Manila Freeman, of Oct. 13, 1901:

"There seems to be a Nemesis in Manila which pursues visiting Congressmen. There also seems to be something in the air of Manila which impels some visiting Congressmen to make fools of themselves. As to the connection of Nemesis with fools, history serves us many notable instances. One great trouble with some Congressmen is that they are unable to keep quiet when silence is a virtue, and it usually is. We have in our possession several poems which have been sent us relative to the nonsensical remarks and views of some members of Congress, who have had pyrotechnic careers in Manila. Some of them are good and some of them are bad, but for the sake of harmony in the family political we withhold them from an anxious public."

Manila despatches state that Aguinaldo has applied to General Chaffee for permission to come to America and appear before Congress to represent the desires and expectations of the Filipino people. It is added that he wishes to take with him eight of his countrymen, four of whom are now prisoners of war in Guam. On receipt of the news of this movement of Aguinaldo, Secretary Root directed General Chaffee to continue to hold him a prisoner and to deny his request to be permitted to come to the United States. The recent activity of the Filipino insurgents indicates that any attention shown Aguinaldo will cause him to be regarded as a hero among his followers in the islands and stimulate them to renewed activity.

Axio Lopez, the emissary of Aguinaldo, who recently visited the United States, has written from Hong Kong to Gov. Taft asking permission to return to Manila without having to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, his explanation being that if he took the oath it would interfere with his labors in behalf of peace. It is not likely that his request will be granted. Funds are being raised in Manila in an effort to save the life of the insurgent General Isidora Torres, who is under sentence of death for violations of the laws of war.

DISCIPLINE AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The paragraph concerning hazing and discipline at the Military Academy, quoted in a recent reference to the report of the Superintendent, should have been credited to the Adjutant General of the Army. Colonel Mills is much too modest to say what General Corbin has well said for him concerning the present condition of the Academy. What the Superintendent did say on the subject of discipline, in his annual report, is as follows:

"The discipline of the corps of cadets has greatly improved during the year, and is now in an excellent state. It is believed no military body of its size exists which excels it in soldierly appearance and in the perfection of drill and military exercises, as well as in the higher requirements of devotion to duty. This satisfactory condition has been attained by firm adherence to the measures adopted during the past three years to create among the cadets a higher soldierly regard for their obligations, in particular those pertaining to hazing. While these measures and the subject itself have been fully covered in previous reports to the War Department, both will be reviewed here at considerable length on account of their importance. Such review, it is hoped, may in a measure correct some of the many erroneous impressions given and the prejudices excited last winter by the sensational manner in which a section of the public press exploited certain allegations regarding a former cadet. These allegations made it appear that the responsible officers of the institution were derelict and indifferent to their duty and the cadet body the opposite of what its members in reality are—mainly young soldiers, well qualified, but very few exceptions, to be representatives of our country and serve in its armies.

"Hazing and its attributes alone gave grounds for the criticism which was directed at the institution early in the year. In one form or another the practice has existed for many years. By repressive measures it has often been reduced to mild forms, but with any relaxing of these measures it has taken on renewed life and new features. In recent years, due in a measure to new conditions, it had developed to an extent of severity never before attained, I believe, and in cases it was carried to extremes. All cadets have not been in sympathy with the practice, nor indulged in it, and but few in any class have carried it to a point of brutality.

"From the assumption of my duties as Superintendent the extent of the practice and its effect on the military training of cadets and the welfare of the institution were recognized. Lieutenant Colonel Hein, Commandant of Cadets, and at that time Acting Superintendent, had been exerting all the powers of his office to suppress it. His efforts were continued throughout his tour as Commandant of Cadets, and were aided and seconded by me, and every endeavor was made to eradicate the practice. The utmost vigilance was exacted of the officers, under whose immediate supervision cadets live, to report violations of the many orders covering the subject. Every offense established or any act having in any way bearing on hazing was summarily and severely punished. The privileges and responsibilities of cadets were increased and persistent personal and official endeavor was made to create among them a healthy sentiment against the practice.

"The principal obstacles encountered in combating hazing were: A defect in the regulations which previous Superintendents, as well as myself, found operated to prevent obtaining the necessary evidence to proceed against the cadets who indulged in it; a strong class and corps feeling among cadets; the fact that the majority of cadets had come to believe that hazing was one of the traditions of the institution and that more or less of it was a necessary part of the training required to hold the body of cadets to the perfection of drill and appearance; and, finally, public sentiment outside of the cadet body, instead of being arrayed against it, seemed, from the condemnatory talk reaching cadets and articles that often appeared in print, rather to favor it.

"When public attention was called to the subject of hazing at the Military Academy by the allegations above referred to much had already been accomplished to abate the practice. The harsher forms had been voluntarily abandoned by cadets, and a strong and rapidly growing sentiment against the practice had been created among them. The firm attitude of the War Department in supporting the authorities in the endeavors they were making had a most salutary effect, and the Department also had so strengthened and changed the regulations of the Academy that their application with the coming of this year's new class would have insured a total suppression of the practice with its attendant evils. It is to be regretted that this most desirable end was not to be attained without publicity.

"While the evidence adduced before the military court of inquiry and the Congressional committee last winter showed that the allegations in the case which led to the inquiries were not true, the evidence laid bare the full extent of the practice as it had existed, and thereby resulted in much good by the public condemnation it evoked, and also by the wise legislation that followed the Congressional committee's report.

"The question of the future continuance of any form of hazing was definitely settled in May last. Notwithstanding the lessons of the winter's searching inquiries, it was evident, when in March the candidates for admission appeared to take their examinations, that some members of the fourth class felt that attention, other than that exercised by authority, should be given to these prospective newcomers, and one of that class was severely punished for what, under other circumstances, would have been but a small departure from proper conduct. Shortly thereafter two members of the second class (at that time the senior class at the Academy), both being cadet officers, were also punished for offenses connected with hazing.

"On April 16 a number of cadets engaged in an insubordinate demonstration directed at the Superintendent. This demonstration was the outcome of the three punishments above referred to, and was incited by a group of insubordinate cadets of the second class who resented the attitude of authority in enforcing to the letter the law forbidding hazing. The instigators of the demonstration were dismissed, the leading participants in it were suspended for a year, and the lesser ones punished according to the degrees of their offense. Regrettable as it was to have to take such drastic measures as dismissal and suspension, no other course was open, as all lesser measures had failed to secure the desired ends. That this action, and the indorsement it met by the authorities and the public in general, has resulted in good, cannot be doubted.

"Throughout the past summer's encampment, which is the time when new cadets are being initiated into their new life, and when hazing is ordinarily practiced, it is a fact that the great majority of cadets have obeyed the

new order of affairs and the regulations loyally and willingly. Not one case of maltreatment of a new cadet is believed to have occurred; none have been required to perform services of a menial nature for old cadets; there has been no prearranged fighting, and new cadet training has made exceptional progress. One cadet was severely punished for giving an unauthorized and absurd order to a new cadet, and another for exceeding his authority as a drillmaster over them. The action of the latter arose, I believe, through excessive zeal rather than a hazing spirit. Another reform has also been accomplished—the abolition of what is known as official hazing, or the harsh and nagging tones of the cadet instructors over new cadets and cadet officers exercising authority, and the substitution thereof of methods more appropriate for the training and education of young men to command in an American army.

"The good conduct and loyal spirit of obedience shown by cadets throughout the summer are most gratifying to all officers of the Academy, as also are the many encomiums passed, without a dissenting voice, as far as has been learned by the press and distinguished visitors upon the appearance of the cadets at the Pan-American Exposition by reason of their universal gentlemanly conduct and excellent military efficiency, deportment, and bearing.

"The reforms that have been indicated mark an important era in the history of discipline and military instruction at the Academy. Diligence and discretion on the part of responsible officers will make these reforms permanent, without in the slightest degree marring the perfection of drill, appearance, and discipline. The custom among cadets of settling disputes or difficulties among themselves by prearranged and often brutal fist fights is over, and there need be no apprehension that the stoppage of such affairs will in any way impair a proper habit of manly self-defense against personal assault or insult.

"Following the enactment of Congress which required the Superintendent of the Military Academy to prepare regulations, to be approved by the Secretary of War, which would effectually stop hazing, the regulations which were in existence at the time of the enactment have been improved and added to, and as now strengthened by Congressional sanction, are so comprehensive in detail that their reasonable application not only insures the present eradication of the practice, but should for the future prevent the recurrence of the practice or any of its attributes."

EXIT THE GATHMANN GUN.

As has been confidently expected, the long-talked-of Gathmann method of firing high explosives has proved, upon proper test, to be a failure and of no use to the Services. The invention and claims of Gathmann have received the adverse recommendations of the Ordnance experts of both the Army and Navy, but through the desire of the Congress they have been tested under Service conditions and have failed to meet the requirements. Such will undoubtedly be the end of the whole matter, for there is not now any one who has the slightest faith in the scheme. Great things have been predicted by the inventor, but little has been done. Three shots were fired from the immense 18-inch gun at Sandy Hook built by the Bethlehem Steel Company for the purpose of testing the Gathmann invention. Each of these projectiles was the invention of Mr. Gathmann and carried 500 pounds of wet gun cotton packed after his method. The first shot struck the armor plate about in the center and exploded with no damage being done to it; the second struck the plate to the right side and still no appreciable damage, but the third, which struck the plate far to the left, caused a crack to appear in the plate where the second shot had struck. Army and Navy officers are firmly convinced that this crack was simply the resultant of the racking effect of a projectile of this size fired with a velocity of 2,000 feet, and claim that if it had been filled with sand the same result would have been obtained. The old question of penetration versus racking has once more been brought to the front, and many experts in ordnance are inclining back to the latter principle. In any event, and as a side issue, it is more than probable that the 18-inch gun at Sandy Hook will be fired again with a projectile loaded with sand.

There have been many misstatements regarding the so-called Gathmann gun, which is simply an 18-inch gun of practically the same design as a modern piece of ordnance in use by our Army, but of a much lighter relative weight. In fact, the gun only weighs the same as a 12-inch gun, and for this reason, and on account of its excellent construction, it is regarded as being a most excellent piece of ordnance. The invention of Gathmann consists of simply a fuse which is a novelty, but which will probably be of little use to the Army or the Navy. The entire principle depends upon the fact that the shell has two compartments, one of which is safe and the other containing the wet gun cotton. In the safe compartment is placed the fuse, which in case of premature explosion, before the impact of the shell on the target, will not detonate the shell, but will burn harmlessly in the first compartment. Upon the impact of the shell, however, the safe compartment is forced into the outer one containing the gun cotton and detonation ensues. Army and Navy officers conversant with Gathmann's methods do not believe that he has any other novelty of invention. In any event, the whole matter is now likely to be dropped once and for all.

In the trial of the Gathmann gun Congress has simply demonstrated at the expense of the public treasury the fact already well known to all who have made a study of high explosives, that penetration through the armor of a vessel is the only way of destroying it. No amount of explosives fired against the side of a vessel can accomplish this result. Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, in saying that he regarded the tests at Sandy Hook last week as a great triumph for Army ordnance in demonstrating that the new 12-inch coast defense gun is capable of carrying a projectile containing high explosives through the side of any battleship afloat and can be fired with absolute precision by the accurate time fuse employed. The Navy gun of the same calibre was equal, he said, to even more destructive work. In discussing the subject with a Sun correspondent the Admiral said:

"The Government has expended about a quarter of a million dollars on the Gathmann gun trials, which have shown nothing that the naval ordnance officers did not know all along. For six years experiments have been conducted with this system, and three years ago the trials with another gun on the same general principle as the one employed at Sandy Hook, though

smaller, gave results that then were accepted by ordnance men as clearly proving the non-utility of the system.

"The Navy has now, after several years, obtained a high explosive the secret of which we do not care to divulge. It can be fired, however, in a projectile through any side-armor afloat and exploded with accuracy and precision in the interior of the ship. Its effect on both ship and crew would be most destructive.

"One of the difficulties to be overcome in firing high explosives in projectiles has been to secure a fuse that would detonate the charge at the right time. This we have at last secured. The Army gun has amply shown that eleven or more inches of the best armor can be easily penetrated with an explosive shell, and this at a range usually regarded as one that most vessels would employ in actual battle.

"The trials of the Gathmann gun should end all further tests of that kind, and prove conclusively that we don't require special guns for the Army and Navy, and that the usual service designs are suited for all."

In a report to the War Department, Major Babbitt, the senior officer present at Sandy Hook, said:

"The first Gathmann shell exploded on the surface of the plate without material effect. But the 12-inch shot penetrated the plate and completely wrecked the structure in the rear."

Mr. Gathmann is an honest mechanic whose ideas have been exploited by men of sufficient influence to throw the burden of their experiments upon the Government. They have lost nothing but their expected profits or those they hoped to obtain by persuading the manufacturers of armor to buy up their secret so as to keep it out of the hands of the Government. Nobody wants it now.

REBELS CAPTURE COLON.

Despatches dated Colon, Colombia, Nov. 20, announce that the town was captured by the Liberals on the night of Nov. 19. The attacking party, under command of General Patino, entered the town unexpectedly at 8 o'clock, P. M. The government forces made but little resistance. General Patino was killed, and was succeeded in command by Col. Frederic Barrera. The Prefect, Senor Guardia, is a prisoner, and Senor Jaen, Judge of the Criminal Court, was killed.

The attack by the rebels was a complete surprise to the people of Colon. Hearing that General Alban, Military Commander of the isthmus, had started out to attack them at Chorrera, near Panama, the rebels detached 160 men and sent them by train against this town under General Patino, previously cutting off telegraphic communication. On arriving at the outskirts of Colon, where the Government usually maintained a small guard, they left the train and got possession of the town with little difficulty. The Government troops were outnumbered.

Immediately after the fight 100 marines were landed from the U. S. S. Machias. This was done after a conference between Commander McCrea of the Machias, United States Consul Malmors, Col. Shaler, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, and Col. Barrera, Chief of the Liberals. Barrera has promised to guard the city with his troops.

There is great uneasiness in Panama and the people fear a rebel attack on the city. The Government troops at Panama, numbering about 300 men, are busily engaged in the construction of earthworks and barricades at the railroad bridge outside the city. The rebels claim to have 700 armed men in readiness along the railroad between Colon and Panama.

The news of the capture of Colon caused a commotion in Washington, but taken altogether the despatches were regarded by the officials as indicating a lack of purpose on the part of the Liberals to interfere with transit across the isthmus. The officials find support for this belief in the fact that communication was reopened across the isthmus the moment Colon was captured. Still, as a result of the consultation, it was resolved to take no chances of an infringement of the treaty rights of the United States.

Consul General Gudger at Panama was directed to notify all parties molesting or interfering with free transit across the isthmus that such interference must cease. He was also directed to consult freely with Captain Perry, the commander of the U. S. S. Iowa, now lying at Panama.

Then Captain Perry was ordered over the cable by Secretary Long to land marines if necessary for free transit across the isthmus in accordance with the treaty rights and obligations of the United States. At the same time, the Iowa's commander was enjoined to avoid bloodshed if possible.

Consul Malros at Colon was directed to keep in touch with Commander McCrea, of the Machias, now lying at Colon. Commander McCrea's despatch to the Navy Department was as follows:

U. S. S. Machias, Colon, Nov. 20.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

The insurgents have possession of the city. At the request of the proper authorities I have landed force for the protection of the property of the railroad.

A cablegram from Captain Perry at Panama confirms what Consul General Gudger communicated to the State Department. It does not appear that Perry has yet landed a force.

At last account from Colon the town was quiet. All business houses were closed, and the Liberals held all railroad stations from Colon to Las Cascadas, inclusive. The Liberals were arranging to appoint officers under the new regime. The U. S. S. Machias was the only warship in port, and she has increased her guard on shore, although Commander McCrea announces that he will not interfere with local complications and will fight only to protect American interests.

Capt. Thomas Perry, commanding the U. S. S. Iowa, cables to the Navy Department from Panama that everything is quiet at that port. There has been no trouble since the first notification. Telegraphic communication is uninterrupted. Consul General Gudger reports from Panama that the railway service has been restored.

The action which has been taken in Colon by the United States is in conformity with the obligations assumed by this Government in its treaty with New Granada, now the United States of Colombia. By that treaty our Government bound itself to maintain safe, open transit across the Isthmus at all times. In pursuance of this obligation it became necessary to land American marines on the Isthmus during the revolutionary movement, and Commander McCrea's action in landing marines from the Machias is heartily approved by President Roosevelt and by the Naval authorities.

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PERSONALS.

Col. F. L. Guenther, Art. Corps, has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a few weeks leave of absence.

Capt. J. C. F. Tillson, 14th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 17, from a short leave of absence.

Lieut. E. R. Tompkins, 11th U. S. Cav., has been appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of the 3d Battalion.

Secretary of War Root has sent to Hamilton College, N. Y., a bronze cannon weighing 300 pounds, captured in the Philippines.

Miss Haskin, daughter of Col. W. L. Haskin, sailed on the Deutschland Oct. 31, for England, to spend the winter with relatives there.

Mrs. Reilly, widow of the gallant Capt. Henry J. Reilly of the Artillery, and daughter, have settled in Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Major John A. Darling, U. S. A., and Mrs. Darling, arrived in New York Nov. 18 from Europe, en route to their home at Rutherford, Cal.

Maj. G. N. Whistler, Art. Corps, expected to leave New York the latter part of this week on an official visit to Fort Barrancas and Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., 18th U. S. Inf., after a short but pleasant tour of duty at Bedloe's Island, N. Y., now goes to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The retirement this week of Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d U. S. Cav., promotes Lieut. Col. E. L. Huggins to Colonel and Major E. D. Thomas to Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Walter Howe, Art. Corps, lately at Jackson Barracks, La., has arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and assumed command of the light artillery battalion at that post.

Lieut. A. C. Thompson, Jr., Art. Corps, lately on temporary duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., arrived in Havana, Cuba, this week, for duty with the Coast Artillery there.

Col. W. E. Waters, a retired officer of the Medical Department of the Army, and Mrs. Waters, have returned to Washington, and will make their abode for the winter at the Chapin.

It is understood that Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, Paymaster, U. S. A., has promptly refunded to the United States the public funds, nearly \$5,000, recently stolen from him at Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. R. M. Parker, 11th U. S. Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., visited his brother, Capt. Frank Parker, 15th Cav., at West Point, this week to bid him farewell before leaving for the Philippines.

Gen. Leonard Wood has returned to Havana from a pleasant visit to Jamaica. While at Kingston he was the recipient of much attention from the Governor General of Jamaica, Sir August Hemming.

Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cav., recently retired on account of disability contracted in service, is an officer of especial merit. He rose from the ranks in 1880, and has been identified with the 9th Cav. for over 21 years. He is a Virginian.

Col. William S. Muse, U. S. M. C., has returned to Cambridge, Md., after an extended trip to the West and South. Colonel Muse attended the general convention of the Episcopal Church, which met at San Francisco. Returning, he visited Mexico, New Orleans, and other Southern cities.

Colonel and Mrs. Edward E. Dravo announce the engagement of their daughter, Regina Dravo, to Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, 27th U. S. Infantry. The wedding will take place in the near future at Governors Island, N. Y., the present station of Colonel Dravo, and will be a very quiet affair, owing to a recent bereavement in Colonel Dravo's family.

These officers have been detailed for service and to fill vacancies in staff departments under section 26, act of Feb. 2, 1901: Quartermaster's Department—Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 2d Cav., Oct. 29, 1901; Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreaux, Art. Corps, Oct. 29, 1901. Pay Department—Capt. Guy Carleton, 10th Cav., Oct. 15, 1901.

Lieut. Louis M. Nulton, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department. Lieutenant Nulton was a member of the former Engineer Corps of the Navy and will be assigned to the special branch of steam engineering and machinery in the Office of Naval Intelligence. It is the intention of Captain Sigsbee to develop the office on more efficient lines than heretofore.

The engagement is announced in Seattle, Wash., of Miss Mary Ethel Semple and Mr. Frederick E. Swanstrom. Miss Semple is a daughter of ex-Gov. Eugene Semple of Washington, and a sister-in-law of Lieut. Edward Monse, Jr., U. S. N. Mr. Swanstrom, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1887, is at present general manager of the Seattle and Renton Railway Company. He served as a lieutenant (J. G.), U. S. N., during the Spanish War, on the Asiatic Station.

In accordance with a determination arrived at some months since, the Secretary of the Navy has directed that Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U. S. N., shall relieve Rear Admiral Kempff of his duties in the East as soon as the former shall have completed the duties upon which he is now engaged, the investigation of charges affecting Capt. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., in his governorship of Tutuila. Rear Admiral Evans will hardly arrive on his new station before some date early in the new year, and Admiral Kempff will be ordered home about the same time.

Chaplain J. H. Macomber, retired, with family, has returned from the East to San Francisco and has taken residence at "The Stewart," 431 Ellis street, San Francisco. Miss E. C. Macomber, the chaplain's daughter, who has a fine reputation as a public reciter, is a graduate of the California School of Elocution and Oratory, was more recently graduated from the Greely School of Oratory and Dramatic Art, Boston, Mass., and is prepared to do good work at any public function where her services may be desired. The chaplain himself is still hale and hearty and ready for any work that may open up for him, preferring to wear out rather than rust out.

A banquet, preceded by the election of three new members, was held by the Wisconsin Commandery, Loyal Legion, at the quarters of the command in Milwaukee, Nov. 6, there being above 100 in attendance. Among these were Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Senator J. V. Quarles and the Hon. Ogen H. Fethers. The newly elected members were: 1st Lieut. David Lloyd Jones, 16th Wis. Inf., first-class; Richard Benedict Watrous, eldest son of Jerome A. Watrous, 1st Lieut. and adjutant of the 6th Wis. Inf., Major and Paymr. U. S. A.; and George Porter Robinson, second-class. Commander Walter Kempster acted as toastmaster at the banquet which followed the meeting and election, to his right being General MacArthur and to his left Senator Quarles and Mr. Fethers.

Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, U. S. N., and family, have arrived at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. Letcher Hardman, 11th U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., this week from a short leave of absence.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth, U. S. A., should be addressed for the present at 37 Central avenue, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., is spending his leave with his family at 160 West 122d street, New York City.

Capt. W. A. Kimball, U. S. A., retired, is at Santa Barbara, Cal., where he should be addressed at 2024 Alcalde street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Lieber, daughter of Gen. G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., to Mr. Austin N. Lawrence, Jr., of Flushing, N. Y.

Lieuts. R. B. Ellis, 13th Cav., and F. R. Curtis, 6th Inf., are recent arrivals at Governors Island, N. Y., from temporary duty at Fort Columbus.

Miss Elizabeth Violet Early, grand-niece of the late Gen. Jubal A. Early, that famous soldier, was married Nov. 16 at Montclair, N. J., to Mr. Arthur S. Truex.

Cards are out by Mrs. Mary E. Bechett, of Northwood, Iown, for the marriage of her daughter, Ida Lilian, to Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav., Nov. 27, 1901.

The officers attached to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., have organized a tennis club, and the court near the office building is being renovated and put in order for playing.

Gov. William H. Hunt of Porto Rico and Dr. M. B. Brumbaugh, Commissioner of Education of the island, arrived here this week, from San Juan on the steamer Ponce.

Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Mrs. Curtis is a native of Norfolk and the detail of her husband is especially pleasant to her.

Capt. S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., returned to Washington Nov. 18, from Kansas City, Mo., where he attended the National Prison Congress, of which he is a member. Captain Lemly was obliged to return to his home and take to his bed on account of a severe cold.

Capt. J. W. Clous, having been employed as a special assistant to the Attorney General in the Carter case, now pending on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States, will take up his temporary residence with Mrs. Clous at 1602 K street, Washington, D. C.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, of the United States, District of Columbia Commandery, companionship was conferred upon Commodore William H. Shock, U. S. N., he having served under Commodores Connor and Perry during the Mexican War.

These officers resigned from the Army, between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, 1901: First Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, assistant surgeon, Nov. 5; 2d Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., Oct. 29; 2d Lieut. Blanton Winship, Art. Corps, Nov. 2; 1st Lieut. Leo M. Cutts, Philippine Scouts, Nov. 6, 1901.

Lieut. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will build a temporary telegraph line this winter from Fort Egbert to Valdez, in Alaska. This line is now built fifteen miles up the Copper River from Valdez, and it will be continued 480 miles further. Next summer it is expected that both Valdez and Nome will be connected with the civilized world by a substantial telegraph system.

Lieut. Comdr. Theodore F. Burgdorff, U. S. N., has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty in the Department of Steam Engineering. Lieut. Comdr. Burgdorff has had much experience in Dock yard methods during a tour of duty at Hong Kong, China, where he was in charge of the repairs made to many of our naval vessels during the earlier days of the American occupation of the Philippines.

Much regret is expressed by the friends of Lieut. J. M. Pickrell, U. S. N., over the continued illness which has made necessary his detachment from the Illinois, and the hope is expressed that at the expiration of his three months' sick leave that he will be able to take up his sea duties. Lieut. R. S. Griffin, who has been detailed to take Lieutenant Pickrell's place on the Illinois, will be missed greatly from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, where he has been on duty since Sept. 29, 1899.

Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, U. S. N., has been detached from duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard and directed to report at the Navy Department for assignment in the office of the Naval War Records, for which Lieutenant Rogers is especially fitted. The work of the Naval Records Office has been making good progress during the last two years and the compilers feel confident that three years of continuous labor with the material in hand will see very nearly the end of the great work.

At the annual election for officers of the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., John A. Kasson, Special United States Reciprocity Commissioner, was elected President, to succeed Admiral Dewey, resigned. Archibald Hopkins was chosen First Vice-President, and Medical Director W. K. Van Repen, U. S. N., Second Vice-President. Among the members of the Board of Governors are Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., Gen. G. L. Gillespie, the Chief of Army Engineers, and Thomas Nelson Page, the author.

Among the recent appointments made by President Roosevelt is the advancement of Lieut. John H. Shipley, U. S. N., to the next higher grade, that of Lieutenant Commander Shipley is a son-in-law of the late Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., and served on the staff of the Admiral during his last tour of sea duty as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station. Lieutenant Shipley is now serving on board the U. S. S. S. Brooklyn, on the Philippine Station and has the position of flag lieutenant and aide on the staff of Rear Admiral Remey.

Retirements in the Army between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, 1901, as officially recorded in the Adjutant General's Office, have been as follows: By operation of law, act of June 30, 1882—Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriman, Nov. 13; Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, Nov. 15; Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, Oct. 26; Lieut. Col. Ezra Woodruff, Deputy Surgeon General, Oct. 24; Major Francis B. Jones, Quartermaster, Oct. 26. For disability incident to the Service, Section 1251, Revised Statutes—Col. William M. Van Horne, 29th Inf., Oct. 16; Capt. Daniel F. Anglim, 12th Inf., Nov. 4; Capt. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf., Oct. 15; Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav., Nov. 12. At his own request after over thirty years' service, section 1243, Revised Statutes—Lieut. Col. John W. Hannay, 30th Inf., Oct. 15. Wholly retired. For disability not incident to the Service, sections 1252 and 1275, Revised Statutes—First Lieut. Henry E. Wetherill, assistant surgeon, Oct. 16.

Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th Cav.,

has arrived at Fort Wingate, N. Mexico.

Lieut. A. L. Keesling, Art. Corps, U. S. A., is on duty at Fort Totten, N. Y.

Capt. G. F. Barney, Art. Corps, U. S. A., is on duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Major A. B. MacGowan, U. S. A., has left Sacket Harbor, N. Y., for Troy, N. Y.

Lieut. O. S. Lusk, 12th U. S. Cav., has arrived at Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty.

Capt. G. Lewis, U. S. A., has changed his address to 2028 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rear Admiral Edwin White, U. S. N., has left Bay Ridge Summit, Pa., for Princeton, Pa.

Mrs. C. R. Noyes, wife of Captain Noyes, 9th U. S. Inf., is at Kenwood, Madison Co., N. Y.

Comdr. S. A. Staunton, U. S. N., has been ordered to command the Rainbow at New York on Dec. 1.

Capt. T. L. Smith, 28th U. S. Inf., until further notice should be addressed at "The Cliffs," Frankfort, Ky.

Col. A. L. Wagner's two daughters, Margaret and Gertrude, are at school at "Monticello," Godfrey, Ill.

Lieut. L. S. Ryan, Art. Corps, U. S. A., has arrived at San Diego Barracks, Cal., from Lincoln, Neb.

Lieut. C. W. Harris, 28th U. S. Inf., from Spokane, N. Y., for the present.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Vose, Art. Corps, arrived at New Orleans, La., Nov. 18, to assume command of the district with headquarters at Jackson Barracks.

Private A. De Clarke, Art. Corps, U. S. A., a prisoner, while trying to escape from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 20, was shot in the left shoulder by a sentry and seriously injured.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. M. Houges, U. S. N., will be at home informally to their friends, at the Marie Antoinette, Broadway and Sixty-sixth street, on the first and third Tuesday afternoons of each month until February.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N., and Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., were guests at the 33d annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's, New York City, Nov. 19.

Lieut. W. W. White, U. S. N., has been detached from duty at the Boston Navy Yard and directed to hold himself in readiness for service on the U. S. S. Cincinnati when that ship goes into commission. Lieutenant White will have charge of the engineer department of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Winston Churchill, late of the Navy, and now an author famous in achievement as well as in reputation, is to spend the winter in Europe and is to sail this week from New York. He has been enjoying the summer at his home in Windsor, Vt., where he has a fine house and fine horses with his four-in-hand and tandem teams. Last week he and Mrs. Churchill were among the guests at a dinner given at the White House by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Park Benjamin makes his bow as a story writer, publishing in the orthodox Independent, which is his chosen organ, he being a strictly religious man, an excellent story of naval experience called "The United States Consul at Skye." The characters are a greasy Greek official, an audacious midshipman and a touchy old Admiral. As all midshipmen are supposed to be audacious, and all Admirals touchy, the characters will not be recognized from this description.

Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, U. S. A., left Burlington, Vt., Nov. 19 for Fort Columbus, N. Y., from which place he will soon join his regiment in Cuba. On Nov. 18 the Kappa Sigma fraternity of which he is a member, tendered him a reception at the Masonic Temple Hall. The fifty guests were received by Lieutenant Smalley and his mother, Mrs. Viola Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Austin, of St. Albans, and Eben Putnam. The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Dancing and refreshments occupied the evening.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post urges the appointment of Capt. F. M. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, to the position of Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning. He says: "Capt. Gibson is a rigid and uniform disciplinarian, but fair and honorable in the treatment of men, and will stand by any one who is true and faithful in the performance of duty. He is thoroughly familiar with every detail and want of the department. Fully equipped, with ability and character, with education, intelligence, and practical experience, politically independent, he is just the man to be appointed to the office."

There has been much gossip in New York city about an encounter at the Strollers Club recently between Gen. McCosky Butt and Louis Fitzgerald, Jr. There was a vaudeville entertainment in which Mr. Fitzgerald took part. After the performance, Mr. Fitzgerald was robbing with several other men, when General Butt caught him by the arm and said, "Come, come, Louis; join us." Mr. Fitzgerald without warning struck the General in the face. Instead of striking back, General Butt turned and walked off, as he saw that Fitzgerald was not responsible for his action. The forbearance of General Butt is generally commended, especially as he is an expert boxer, and could have easily avenged the attack on him. Mr. Fitzgerald later wrote an ample apology to General Butt, which has been accepted.

The Senate Committee in the case of Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A. G. Dept., U. S. A., resumed its session in Washington Nov. 18. Colonel Heistand, who was examined, denied emphatically that he had ever told Hawkes, as the latter alleged, that he had expected an appointment as Adjutant General of the Philippines. He had never heard the matter suggested until Hawkes stated it on the stand. He contradicted other statements made by Hawkes that he (Heistand) had asked Hawkes to burn the correspondence regarding the hemp company, and that he had written Hawkes anything regarding the time the hemp ports in the Philippines would be opened. He said he knew nothing whatever about the opening of the ports. Judge Boyd, United States District Court, Western District of North Carolina, who, as Assistant Attorney General, was alleged by Major Hawkes, the complainant, to be concerned in the formation of the proposed company, again denied that the letter of introduction given Hawkes by himself, Heistand and the then Assistant Secretary of War, Melville Johnson, contained the official titles of the three signers, as claimed by Hawkes. Thomas S. Hopkins of the firm of Hopkins & Hopkins, attorneys for the Flint-Eddy Company, told of the reports he had heard regarding the formation and purposes of the company and in the list of those named as supposed to be concerned in it he said were former Secretary of War Alger and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip.

Major W. W. Gray, U. S. A., in on duty at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Major W. L. Kneedler, U. S. A., has left Coronado, Cal., for West Point, N. Y.

Major Geo. S. Hoyle, U. S. A., retired, is residing at 69½ East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. W. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C., at Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.

Col. E. D. Dimmick, U. S. A., has arrived at 145 West 48th street, New York City, from Lawrence, L. I.

First Asst. Engineer W. H. Warren, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, is at Hotel Burton, 310 C street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

First Asst. Engr. Wm. H. Warren, R. C. S., retired, and Mrs. Warren, are at 1228 13th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

The following appointments have been made to the United States Military Academy during the past week: Mathew E. Madigan, Winchester, Ky.; Henry C. Akin, Mayworth, Ill.; William Page Meade, Boyce, Va.; Floyd P. Harsfall, Wisconsin; William G. Mauer, Art., Stitzer, Wis.

Capt. J. P. Hains, formerly of the 93d Company of Coast Artillery, has been assigned to the command of the 15th Field Battery of Artillery, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion to a majority of Captain Macomb. The assignment will take Captains Hains to the Philippines, where the 15th Battery is now stationed.

At the November dinner of the Knife and Fork Club at Kansas City, Mo., this week, Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., was invited to deliver an address to the two hundred and fifty members present. Captain Lemly made many friends in Kansas City while attending the prison congress.

Upon the urgent advice of his physician, the Navy Department has this week relieved Capt. Francis A. Cook, of the Navy, from further duty as a member of the court-martial for the trial of Col. Robert L. Meade of the Marine Corps. No appointment will be made to fill the vacancy in the court, as testimony had already been taken at the time of Captain Cook's relief. Captain Cook will return to Washington, D. C., and resume his duties there as a member of the Naval Retiring Board.

On Wednesday last Miss Bessie Greene, daughter of Capt. C. H. Greene, entertained at luncheon in honor of Miss Ferrell of Columbus, Ohio. The color scheme was pink, which was artistically carried out in every detail. The hostess was becomingly gowned in white and wore pink chrysanthemums. Miss Ferrell's gown was of golden brown crepe de chine with appliqués of lace, and she carried pink roses. Among the guests were Baroness von Knobloch, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Montell, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Johnson of Norfolk, Va., Miss Montell, Miss Bowling, Miss Bausemer and Miss Perkinson.

The officers of the Ordnance Department in Washington on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, gave a complimentary dinner to their chief, Brig. Gen. Adelbert R. Buffington, whose period of active duty terminated with his retirement for age on Nov. 22. General Buffington entered the Ordnance Corps May 6, 1861, as a brevet second lieutenant. He became a first lieutenant July 22, 1861; captain March 3, 1863; major June 23, 1874; lieutenant colonel June 1, 1881; colonel Feb. 28, 1899, and Chief of the Ordnance April 5, 1899. He was breveted captain March 3, 1863, and major for faithful and meritorious service in the Ordnance Department, March 13, 1865.

The President is reported to have declared to Senator Culom of Illinois in a recent communication, that in making the promotions to the Brigadier Generalships soon to become vacant, he would be governed entirely by the records; that it was his intention to promote those whose records showed them to be most deserving of promotion; and that neither personal considerations nor influence would count. Senator Culom called on behalf of Major John G. Ballance, A. A. G., who went into the Army from Peoria, and Major Edward J. McClelland, A. A. G., a son of General McClelland, who was General Shafter's adjutant during the Santiago campaign. Both of these officers have distinguished themselves in the Philippines.

The position of assistant librarian at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, recently vacated by Dr. Otto Plate, has been accepted by Prof. Edward S. Holden, one of its most distinguished graduates. Professor Holden was born in and appointed to the Academy from Missouri, entering in 1846 and being graduated in 1870. He was commissioned in the Artillery branch of the Service. He served as Assistant Professor of Philosophy in 1871-72, and being transferred to the Engineer Corps, served as Assistant Instructor of Practical Military Engineering during 1872-73, and resigned from the Army March 28, 1873. He entered the Naval Service as Professor of Mathematics and served as astronomer at the Naval Observatory from 1873 till 1881, when he resigned, and became Professor of Astronomy at the University of Wisconsin, 1881-86. He was in charge of the United States Eclipse expedition to the South Pacific Ocean in 1883, and was also sent to London to study the astronomical models in the Kensington Museum. He served as President of the University of California from 1885 to 1888, and was Director of the great Lick Observatory. Professor Holden is a member of a number of scientific societies, and had the degree of A. M. conferred on him by the University of St. Louis, 1875; LL. D. by the University of Wisconsin, 1886, and by Columbia College in 1887. For the past ten years he has resided in New York city engaged in literary pursuits. His latest work was bringing the Cullum Biography of Graduates up to date.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Though as simple as a church wedding might well be, the Darragh-Hawkins nuptials on the evening of Nov. 14 at Washington, Pa., formed a lustrous society event. The decorations were very pretty and the old First Presbyterian church was filled with friends of the contracting parties. Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, 7th U. S. Cav., who gave his sister away, and Lieut. F. Hawkins, of Georgia, an usher, were dressed in full Army uniform. During the entire evening the organ poured forth its flood of harmony, with the stirring wedding march, the soft strains of "O, promise me," and other appropriate selections. Leaning on the arm of Captain Hawkins, and carrying a cluster of white roses, the bride, Jessie Beuton, daughter of Mrs. and the late Col. A. L. Hawkins, 10th Penn., U. S. V., passed up the aisle at 6 o'clock, preceded by the ushers, Brown A. Patterson, Dr. L. G. Singleton, Henry H. Wilson, Esq., of Beaver; and Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, brother of the bride. Gowned in white embroidered mouseline de sole, over white satin, she was a handsome bride. At the altar the party was met by the groom, Robert Weyant Darragh, an attorney of Beaver, Pa., attended by his brother, Daniel Darragh. There the Rev. Dr. Moffet, and the assistant, Rev. Dr. Siemmons, had placed themselves, and the brief and impressive cere-

mony was soon performed. At the home of the bride's mother, the reception followed from 6:30 to 9 o'clock. The parlor decorations were pink, the library yellow, and the bride's table white. Mr. and Mrs. Darragh left on an evening train for New York and other cities. They will make their home at Beaver.

Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Crawford, U. S. N., and Miss Mary Winchester MacDermot, daughter of Mrs. Charles Francis MacDermot, of Oakland, Cal., were married on Nov. 19 at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, Mass. The wedding was largely a naval affair, the guests being almost exclusively Navy officers and their wives, including Rear Admiral Johnson, of the Charlestown yard. Miss MacDermot was given away by her brother, Mr. Louis Main MacDermot. The bridesmaids were Miss Flora Belle MacDermot, Miss Marion Hackett and Miss Emma Wallace Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. George Crocker, of New York. The best man was Surgeon D. Bell Kerr, attached to the Wabash. The ushers were Passed Assistant Surgeon Carl DeW. Brownell, U. S. N.; Lieut. Edward McCauley Jr., Assistant Naval Constructor G. A. Bissell and Lieut. Chester Wells, U. S. N. The reception and wedding luncheon followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford left on their wedding trip, and on their return will reside at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, where Dr. Crawford is now stationed.

Miss Eunice Minton, daughter of Naval Constructor William L. Minton, U. S. N., was married on Nov. 12 at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. Gilbert Snowden King.

Mr. Dwight M. McCallum, son of the late Lieut. W. B. McCallum, U. S. A., was married at Binghamton, N. Y., on Nov. 7 to Miss Mabel Ann Blatchley.

Lieut. James Regan, Jr., 14th U. S. Inf., and Miss Consuelo Yznaga were married at Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. The sanctuary was adorned with palms and pink and white chrysanthemums on each side of the altar. The ushers, the five bridesmaids and the maid of honor preceded the bride, who was escorted by her father, Mr. José M. Yznaga. At the rail she was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Lieut. J. F. Gohn, 14th U. S. Inf. The wedding anthem was sang by a large choir as the cortège advanced. During the nuptial mass the newly married couple knelt within the sanctuary, while the bridal attendants had seats in the front pews. The bride, who is described as an attractive brunette, was educated in Europe. Her wedding dress was of satin crepe, trimmed with point lace. Her tulle veil was held by a cluster of orange blossoms, and her bouquet was a shower of white roses. A wedding breakfast was given at Rauscher's where the bridal party sat down to a heart-shaped table, which was decorated with white flowers. Lieutenant Regan and his bride have started on their wedding trip. They will later go to Fort Snelling, where he is now stationed.

RECENT DEATHS.

Medical Director Albert Leary Gihon, U. S. N., retired, died from apoplexy in New York City Nov. 17. He served during the Civil War and was well-known as a writer on medical subjects, many of his works being in use as text-books. He had been ill only a week. Returning from Paris, where he had been living with his wife and family, a month ago, he complained of illness a few days after he arrived in New York. He was born in Philadelphia 60 years ago. Dr. Gihon received his education there and at Princeton College. He was made professor chemistry and toxicology in the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery in 1853. He entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1855, and had a wide experience and distinguished career. He served in Chinese waters under Commodore Foote, participating in various engagements. When the brig Perry captured the Confederate privateer Savannah in 1861 he was on board the former vessel. He was on the St. Louis in its hunt after the privateers Alabama, Florida and Georgia, and in 1865 was assigned to do duty at the Portsmouth yard as senior medical officer. He was on board the Idaho at Nagasaki when she was wrecked in the big typhoon of Sept. 21, 1869. For his work in the Portuguese colony at Dilly, on the Island of Timor, and on the Portuguese men-of-war Principe Dom Carlos and São da Bandeira he received from the King of Portugal the decoration of Knight of the Military Order of Christ. For services to the British warships Flint and Dawn he received the thanks of the British Government. He designed a model hospital ship, and ambulance cot, for the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. He was retired in September, 1898, with the rank of commodore. The "Annual of Universal Medical Science," the "Handbook of the Medical Sciences" and "Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine" are the titles of some of the numerous books on which he did editorial work. He was the author of nearly thirty volumes on medical subjects. He was a member of the Military Order Loyal Legion, the Reform Club, the Society of Military Surgeons, and the American Medical Society, and other organizations. He leaves a widow and two sons, who are in Paris.

Col. William H. Powell, U. S. A., retired, died at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 16. He was born in the District of Columbia, and after serving as a private in the 4th Battalion of the District of Columbia Militia, was appointed a 2d Lieut. in the U. S. Army, and assigned to the 4th Inf., Oct. 24, 1861, being promoted to 1st Lieut. in September, 1862. He served throughout the Civil War, and received the brevet of Captain, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Antietam, Md., and the brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, Va. He was promoted Major Aug. 5, 1888, Lieut. Col. May 4, 1892, and Colonel 9th Inf. June 27, 1897. He was placed on the retired list April 25, 1899.

The following is the official list of deaths among the officers of the Army, between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, 1901: Col. John W. French, 22d Inf., Nov. 11, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; Col. Charles R. Paul, 30th Inf., Nov. 8, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Col. George W. Getty, retired, Oct. 1, at Forest Glen, Md.; Lieut. Col. Isaac Arnold Jr., Ordnance Department, Oct. 15, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Major Edward S. Curtis, Art. Corps, Nov. 4, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Major Henry C. Danes, Art. Corps, Nov. 4, at San Francisco, Cal.; Major Hugh R. Belknap, paymaster, Nov. 12, at Calamba, Luzon, P. I.; Major Adam Kramer, retired, Nov. 10, at Iowa City, Iowa; Major Alexander Sharp, retired, Nov. 2, at San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf., Nov. 7, at Manila, P. I.; Capt. Lynde Catlin, retired, Oct. 8, at Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Capt. William H. Vinal, retired, Oct. 16, at Culpepper, Va.; 1st Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie, retired, Nov. 4, at Palmyra, Wis.

Major Wm. Wayne, a great-grandson of Gen. Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary fame, died at West Chester, Pa., Nov. 20.

The funeral service of the late Major A. Kramer

at Iowa City, Iowa, last week, in the Trinity church, were held under the joint supervision of Kirkwood Post, G. A. R., Company I, Iowa National Guard, and the University cadets. Rev. George B. Hewetson was the officiating clergyman. The Episcopal services were used with military formalities. The pall bearers were selected from the G. A. R. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. A huge bunch of yellow chrysanthemums, the cavalry color, were sent from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the Major's last station. A magnificent floral piece was sent from the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri at Omaha. Many other offerings were received from local organizations and friends. A riderless horse appeared in the funeral procession, with the Major's saddle and accoutrements. From the church the remains were escorted to the Rock Island depot with all military honors, for transportation to Washington, D. C., for interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

J. B. Waldrup, a brave guard at the Fort Leavenworth military prison, who was shot during the mutiny at that institution on Nov. 7, died on Nov. 16 of his wounds. Waldrup served in Cuba during the Spanish War in the United States Volunteer Signal Corps. During the mutiny he was shot in the hip. He fell to the floor, but raised himself and fired into the crowd, killing Quinn Fort, one of the ringleaders. A moment later Waldrup, while in the act of firing again, was struck between the eyes with a pistol bullet. Then several convicts entered the tower to secure weapons. Waldrup, although mortally wounded, clubbed the first man down with his rifle and then fell exhausted. He was later rescued by other guards.

Joachim Napoleon Prince Murat, who died in France Oct. 24, was born at Bordentown, N. J., July 31, 1834. He was the eldest son of Prince Napoleon Lucien Charles, Prince of Naples, who died in 1878, and grandson of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, who married Caroline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon I. Prince Napoleon Lucien spent many years in exile in New Jersey, with his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and when in this country married Miss Caroline Fraser, daughter of Thomas Fraser, of Bordentown. The couple had four children besides the Prince who has just died. Princess Napoleon Lucien died in 1879.

Mr. William Shepard Biddle, who died at Grosse Isle, Mich., Nov. 14, in his 71st year, was the father of Major John Biddle, and Capt. William S. Biddle, Jr., U. S. A.

Mrs. Adelaide Vibray Herron, wife of Gen. Francis Jay Herron, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War, died Nov. 13 in New York City.

The funeral services over the remains of Col. John W. French, U. S. A., who died Nov. 11, were held at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 17, in the presence of a large number of distinguished visitors from Atlanta and vicinity, and of all the officers of the post, and their families. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Mr. Knight, rector of St. Phillips, followed by an address by Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, who in the course of his remarks said: "A thoroughly equipped officer, Colonel French had seen service in two wars, being twice breveted for bravery. On returning from the Philippines he was placed in command of the post at Governors Island and remained there until he became commander at Fort McPherson. At the time of his decease at his own solicitation he was under orders to proceed again to the Philippine Islands, and once more engage in active service. A typical officer and a thorough disciplinarian, he was in the truest sense a perfect gentleman, courteous and kind to all." "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead Kindly Light" were most acceptably rendered by a mixed quartette. As the casket was borne to the caisson, upon which it was to be taken to Westview Cemetery for temporary interment, the Fifth Regiment Band, with exquisite taste, played appropriately. After the brief concluding ritual at the receiving tomb, with the usual military ceremonies, the remains were carried into the vault by a detail of sergeants, preceded by the chaplain and honorary pall bearers and laid to rest among the floral tributes of loving friends.

Mrs. Agnes Sterrett Lusk, mother of Major James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, died at Zelienople, Pa., Nov. 12.

George H. Marmion, a brother of Medical Director Robert A. Marmion, U. S. N., died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.

Capt. James Mulford Townsend, who died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 20, was 76 years old and founded the Townsend Rifles, of Civil War fame, and was a member of the Governor's Foot Guard.

Col. Dorus M. Fox died at Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 20. He was 84 years old. During the Civil War he was Colonel of the 27th Michigan Inf.

Among recent deaths reported are those of the son of the late Gen. W. S. Hillyer, who served on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant; the wife of Col. C. C. Suydam, a Volunteer officer attached to the staff of Gen. E. E. Keyes during the Civil War, Mrs. Maria Hotchkiss, widow of the late B. B. Hotchkiss of gun fame, and T. H. Stevens Vail, who entered the Naval Academy in 1889 and resigned before graduation.

Mrs. M. J. Rowell died at Craftonville, Cal., on Oct. 20. She was 85 years of age, and formerly resided at Waimea, Kauai.

Capt. Redford W. Sargent, who for some years had commanded vessels for the Cramps of Philadelphia, Pa., on their preliminary and final acceptance runs, died Nov. 8 at his home, No. 1931 North Thirty-first street, Philadelphia. He had been ill for a few days with what was supposed to be merely an ordinary attack of indigestion, but neuralgia of the stomach and then heart failure developed. Death was not expected until within a few hours of the end. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Federal Navy, and with the James River fleet of gunboats did work that merited commendation by his superiors. Next he went to the Far East, and for several years plied in the trade of the Red Sea between Calcutta and Bombay. In 1874 he entered the employ of the American Line and sailed out of Philadelphia as captain of the Ohio and Indiana. On the latter vessel he took Gen. U. S. Grant to Europe at the start of the General's trip around the world. Since 1892 he had been with the Cramps.

The death is reported on Oct. 28, at Evanston, Ill., of Anna Canfield, wife of Charles P. Engelmann and the oldest daughter of the late Gen. H. D. Wallen, U. S. A.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

The Adjutant General's office has completed its arrangements for the accommodation of troops expected to arrive in this country from the Philippines in a short time, and for the transportation of troops from this country to the Archipelago. According to the present plans

it is the intention to locate the headquarters and the first and second battalions of the 23d Inf., now en route to New York on the Buford, at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. The 3d battalion of this regiment, now in this country and stationed in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, has been transferred to the Department of the East and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga. Troops will proceed to the Philippines according to the following schedule:

On the transport Crook, leaving New York about Dec. 5—The 2d Squadron of the 11th Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; one battalion of the 27th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, and sixty men of the Hospital Corps, making 870 men in all.

On the transport Hancock, sailing from San Francisco about Dec. 12—Band, officers and seven troops of the 15th Cavalry at San Francisco and 433 recruits, making 1,062 in all.

On the transport Sheridan, leaving San Francisco about Dec. 16—The 1st squadron of the 11th Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, headquarters and band of the 27th Infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks; 1st battalion, 27th Infantry, at Fort McPherson, a total of 791 men, and 1,051 recruits, making 1,842 men in all.

On the transport Buford, sailing from New York about the 15th of January—Band and 3d squadron of the 11th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., one battalion of the 27th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks and fifty-nine recruits, a total of 791 men.

Although not finally settled, it is probable that the 11th Cavalrymen at Fort Myer will be succeeded at that post by a squadron of the 2d Cavalry now in Cuba, whose return to this country will be made as soon as quarters can be provided for them, which will hardly be before the middle of January.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.

LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD.—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 29, for New York. Arrived at Singapore, Oct. 6. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Oct. 17. Arrived at Maita Nov. 6. Arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 13. Left Gibraltar Nov. 14.

CROOK.—At New York, N. Y., to sail for Manila about Dec. 5.

DIX.—Sailed from Seattle Oct. 18 for Manila with freight.

EGERTH.—Sailed from Seattle Nov. 7 for Manila.

GRANT.—Sailed from San Francisco, Nov. 15, for Manila.

HANCOCK.—Sailed from Manila, Nov. 7, for San Francisco. Left Nagasaki for Kobe, Japan, Nov. 14. Left Kobe Nov. 18, for San Francisco.

INGALLS.—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

KILPATRICK.—Sailed from San Francisco, Nov. 1, for Manila.

LAWTON.—At Manila, P. I.

LOGAN.—At San Francisco, Cal. Undergoing repairs.

McCLELLAN.—Sailed from Manila Oct. 18 for New York. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Nov. 2.

MEADE.—Sailed from San Francisco, Nov. 17, for Manila.

RELIEF.—At Manila, P. I.

ROSECRANS.—Sailed from Portland, Nov. 16, for Manila.

SEDWICK.—At New York, N. Y.

SEWARD.—Arrived at Portland, Ore., Oct. 28.

SHERIDAN.—Sailed for San Francisco Oct. 18. Arrived at Nagasaki Oct. 22. Sailed from Nagasaki Nov. 20 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

To sail for Manila about Jan. 1, 1902.

SUMNER.—Arrived at Manila Oct. 14.

THOMAS.—Sailed from Manila Nov. 20 for San Francisco.

WARREN.—Sailed for Yokohama for docking and then to return to Manila.

WRIGHT.—At Manila, P. I.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G. O. 151, NOV. 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in stations of troops are ordered:

Twenty-seventh U. S. Inf., from the Department of the East to the Division of the Philippines, to proceed as follows:

One battalion, to be designated by the department commander, from Plattsburg Barracks to New York City to embark on the transport Crook, sailing Dec. 3, 1901.

One battalion, to be designated by the department commander, from Plattsburg Barracks to New York City, to embark on the transport Buford, sailing about Jan. 15, 1902.

Regimental headquarters, staff and band from Plattsburg Barracks, and the 1st Battalion from Fort McPherson, Ga., to San Francisco, Cal., to embark on the transport Sheridan, sailing about Dec. 16, 1901.

The 23d U. S. Inf. is assigned to duty in the Department of the East; regimental headquarters, field, staff and band, and the 1st and 2d Battalions, now en route to New York City on the transport Buford, will take station at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. Two companies of the 3d Battalion, now in the Department of the Colorado, will proceed without delay to Fort McPherson, Ga.; the remaining companies of the battalion will follow when quarters become available.

The Commanding General, Department of the East, is authorized to temporarily quarter at other posts in his department any portions of the regiment destined for Plattsburg Barracks that cannot be accommodated there until after the departure of the outgoing troops.

The baggage to accompany the troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds per man; heavy baggage will be forwarded by slow freight in time to be transferred to the transport carrying the troops.

So much of General Orders No. 142, current series, from this office, as directs departing battalions and squadrons to conduct detachments of unassigned recruits equal in number to their authorized strength is modified to direct that such recruits as are available will accompany the troops.

INSTRUCTION OF GUNNERS.

G. O. 152, NOV. 20, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following scheme for the instruction, examination, and classification of gunners of the field artillery is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: Owing to the length of this order we give only a synopsis of this scheme. It provides for the annual examination of gunners at the posts where the respective batteries may be serving and will be separate for each battery. The examination will include the following subjects:

(a) Tangent sight (two trials). Two well defined targets are selected between 1,500 and 2,000 yards distant. If the gun is properly aimed within three minutes of elevation and one point of deflection and the time is forty seconds the candidate receives 5 credits for the trial; for every five seconds or fraction thereof beyond forty seconds the candidate will lose 1 of the credits; and for every five seconds or fraction thereof less than forty seconds he will gain 1 credit. More than 8 credits may not be received for any one trial; but credits in excess of 8, gained on one trial, may be carried over to another trial where less than 8 is gained with either form of sight.

Telescopic sight (two trials), under conditions exactly similar. In case telescopic sights are not on hand these two additional trials will be had with the tangent sight. Quadrant (one trial). (b) Adjusting fuses. The test will consist of five trials. If the fuse is punched correctly within fifteen seconds 2 credits are given; if within

twelve seconds 3 credits are given; if within ten seconds 4 credits are given.

(c) USE OF AUTHORIZED RANGE FINDER.

Five trials at ranges from 1,000 yards to 2,500.

If the candidate within three minutes of time obtains the range with an error no greater than 10 per cent. of the true range he receives a credit of 2 for that trial; if within five minutes a credit of 1. If, within three minutes of time he obtains the range within 5 per cent. of the true range he receives a credit of 3; if within five minutes a credit of 2. The tape line may be used in measuring the base line if so desired.

(d) DRILL OF A GUN DETACHMENT.

All embraced in the school of the gunnery for the nature of piece in use in the battery will be considered within the scope of the examination. The maximum credit for this test will be 15. Values will be assigned to each of the four maneuvers according to the nature of each.

(e) MILITARY BEARING AND EFFICIENCY.

To be determined (1) by the general bearing of the candidate during the trials and especially during the drill of the gun detachment, at which all of the members of the board will be present; (2) by the estimate furnished by the candidate's captain. Maximum values assigned to each of the foregoing as follows: (a) Laying the piece, 40; (b) adjusting fuses, 30; (c) Use of the authorized range finder, 15; (d) drill of a gun detachment, 15; (e) military bearing and efficiency, 10; total, 100. A qualified gunner will be rated as such for a period of three years, and for such additional time as may be required to provide for his re-examination, unless he has during that time been out of the Artillery service for more than three months. A second-class gunner, on his own application, may be permitted to compete at any annual examination for classification as first-class gunner. The board will keep a record of its marks during the examination, but these marks will not be published. The record will be forwarded to the Department commander, who will announce in orders the names of the successful competitors and the date of the report of the board. Each class will be arranged for separate organizations in alphabetical order. Enlisted men who obtain an average of 85 per cent. of the total maximum mark at the examination will be classed as first-class gunners, and those who obtain an average of 65 per cent. will be classed as second-class gunners.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 153, NOV. 21, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following rules for firing salutes with cannon are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Salutes with cannon will be fired under the charge of commissioned officers, who shall be present at the firing and direct it.

2. Guns using metallic-case ammunition will be used whenever practicable; in their absence breech-loading guns should preferably be used; muzzle loaders will be used only when breech loaders are not available. When using muzzle-loading guns a sufficient number should be employed, if practicable, to avoid the necessity of firing the same gun a second time.

3. For breech-loading or muzzle-loading guns cartridge bags will be made of silk, measuring in length at least one and a half times the diameter, and care will be taken that the sponges are not worn and thoroughly fill the chamber or bore of the gun, and when the same gun is fired more than once the intervals between the discharges will be sufficient to allow the chamber or bore to be thoroughly sponged and examined. Unless all of these conditions be fulfilled salutes will not be fired with these classes of guns.

4. The instructions contained in Artillery Circular L of 1897 are modified accordingly.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 21, H. Q. A.

First Lieut. John A. Murtagh, assistant surgeon, relieved General Hospital, San Francisco, and will report at Fort Columbus for duty with troops to be sent to the Philippines on the Buford from New York about Jan. 15.

Leave to include Nov. 30 is granted Capt. Franklin M. Kemp, assistant surgeon.

Col. Wallace Randolph, Chief Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, military secretary, are detailed member and recorder respectively of board of officers appointed to meet at Washington Nov. 23 to consider and report upon the location and distribution of military posts required for proper accommodation, instruction and training of Army.

The following transfers are made in the 8th Cavalry: First Lieut. Duncan Elliott, from Troop F to K; 1st Lieut. Albert A. King, Troon K to F.

First Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Artillery, assigned to 11th Co., and will join company.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. John Taffey, Jr., 4th Inf., extended two months.

Capt. John C. Gillmore, Jr., Art. Corps, is assigned to duty in Military Information Division of Adjutant General's Office.

Leave for 10 days granted Capt. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Infantry: Capt. John R. Mallory, Co. M, to L; Capt. Frank H. Whitman, Co. L to H.

The following assignments are made in the 3d Inf.: Capt. Francis J. Kieran, to Co. K; Capt. Peter E. Marshart, to Co. M; 1st Lieut. Alexander E. Williams, to Co. M; 1st Lieut. George D. Jarrett, to Co. K; 1st Lieut. Lawrence P. Butter, to Co. L; 2d Lieut. Geo. A. Wierszczak, to Co. E; 2d Lieut. William R. Staniford, to Co. F.

LATE DEPARTMENT OF EAST ORDERS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward L. King, 11th Cav., is extended seven days. (Nov. 21, D. E.)

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Art. Corps. (Nov. 21, D. E.)

The 2d Squadron of the 11th Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the 3d Battalion of the 27th Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., to embark at that place on the transport Crook, sailing for Manila, P. I., about Dec. 3, 1901. (Nov. 20, D. E.)

The headquarters, band and first and second battalions, 23d Inf., to arrive in New York City by transport Buford, are assigned to stations in this department as follows: The headquarters, band and one battalion to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; one battalion to temporary station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The regimental commander will designate the battalions for these stations. (Nov. 20, D. E.)

The headquarters, staff and band of the 27th Inf. (now at Plattsburg Barracks) and the 1st Battalion, 27th Inf. (now at Fort McPherson), will proceed to San Francisco in time to embark at that port on the transport Sheridan Dec. 18, for Manila, Philippine Islands. (Nov. 21, D. E.)

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major Willis Wittich, 21st Inf. (Nov. 20, D. E.)

TARIFF CIRCULAR, NO. 120, WAR DEPARTMENT.

NOV. 5, 1901.

By direction of the President, it is ordered that the existing tariffs and regulations governing importations into Cuba and the Philippine Islands be and there are hereby modified so far as to allow the free entry of packages and articles clearly intended as Christmas presents for the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy, now serving in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and for other employees of the Government in those islands.

Customs officers will take due care that no abuse of this privilege is allowed and that a reasonable limit shall be

placed upon the quantity and value of articles sent to any address.

All such goods will be transmitted to the proper commanding officers for distribution and delivery.

This order will take effect immediately and will cease to operate after the 15th day of January, 1902, as to Cuba, and after the 15th day of March, 1902, as to the Philippine Islands.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR 42, NOV. 15, H. Q. A. A. G. O. Announces that the First National Bank of Vicksburg, Mississippi, has been designated a depository of public moneys.

CIRCULAR 25, NOV. 18, DEPT. EAST. Publishes a communication from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1901, to the commanding general, Department of the East, which says:

Referring to General Orders Nos. 116 and 132, of 1901, from this office, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of War, to advise you as follows:

New companies of coast artillery and batteries from which they have been formed, in part, having been once brought to within nine or ten of the maximum enlisted strength, will be regarded as practically completed, so far as their recruitment by officers of the general recruiting detail is concerned, and they need no longer be included in your weekly telegraphic reports to this office.

Hereafter the post recruiting service must be largely depended upon to supply needed recruits for these and other artillery organizations, in accordance with the plan for the extension of post recruiting as outlined in letters to you of March 27th and June 13th, 1901.

The concluding paragraph of letter of June 13, 1901, will still govern, should unassigned artillery recruits, coast or field, be received at any post in your department in excess of the needs of companies at the post.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. JONSTON, A. A. G.

(The concluding paragraph of A. G. O. letter of June 13, 1901, referred to says: "Should unassigned artillery recruits, coast or field, be received at any post in your department (Dept. East), in excess of the needs of companies at the post, they should, if practicable, be assigned to companies in your department having vacancies; otherwise they should be promptly reported to this office (A. G. O.) with full information, with a view to their assignment elsewhere.")

G. O. 14, NOV. 26, DEPT. EAST. Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, is announced as Signal Officer, Department of the East.

MURDER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

G. O. 22, SEPT. 25, DIV. PHILIPPINES. This order gives the details of the trial and convictions of Filipino natives for the murder of a number of American prisoners. The accused was ordered with a detachment of insurgents to conduct to a safe distance from the public highway near Basal, Nov. 4, 1901. Pvt. John T. Hickman, Co. B, 35th Inf., U. S. V.; Pvt. William A. Smith, Co. C, 35th Inf., U. S. V.; Pvt. Elmer Dane, Co. E, 35th Inf., U. S. V.; and Pvt. Frank H. Wilson, Co. E, 35th Inf., U. S. V., taken captive by a successful ambuscade and was directed to kill them with daggers or bows.

In obedience to orders, willingly and unhesitatingly undertaken, the accused bound the arms of the captives behind their backs and taking them to a distance of about four and one-half miles from camp into a marsh known as the Candaba swamp, then and there assailed them with bows until they were dead.

General Orders in reviewing the proceedings of the case says: "The proneness of the outlaw chiefs of insurgents in some zones of operations to kill their prisoners, natives or Americans, and the criminal character of their followers, call for drastic remedies." The commanding general owes to the soldiers of his command the most effective means of protection in his power to save them from the murderous instincts of the assassin. Hence all may take warning that those who give orders to murder the soldiers of the United States Army, and all those who execute such orders, when their own lives are not in imminent deadly peril from the immediate presence of their officers, armed and ready to execute death upon them if they refuse obedience, shall not meet with pardon at his hands."

"INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS."

G. O. 24, SEPT. 25, DIV. PHILIPPINES. I. Immediately upon receipt of this order the commanding officer of each post, garrison or station will detail an officer of his command who shall be designated the "Intelligence Officer," who, in addition to his regular duties, will be charged with the collection and transmission to the Division of Military Information, Adjutant General's Office, Division of the Philippines, of all information of a military or semi-military character which he is able to obtain concerning the territory occupied or covered by the troops which the officer detailing him commands. Should there be but one officer present for duty at the post, garrison or station he will himself perform the duties of the "Intelligence Officer," and should he command several sub-stations he will prepare the data for all of them. Should the "Intelligence Officer" be ordered away from the post, garrison or station, or incapacitated for the performance of the duty, another officer will be at once detailed in his place, immediately upon the establishment of a new post, garrison or station or the occupation of a town, barrio or other place (except in case of very temporary occupation as on a march or during the course of a campaign), an "Intelligence Officer" will be at once detailed.

II. Although no regular or stated reports will be required of the "Intelligence Officer," he will be expected to avail himself of every opportunity to obtain information of the character described, and forward it promptly with letter of transmittal direct to the officer in charge of the Division of Military Information, Adjutant General's Office, Division of the Philippines.

Copies of all information will be made by the "Intelligence Officer" and turned over to the commanding officer of the post, garrison or station, and will be retained by the latter as part of the official records of the station.

Upon the discontinuance of any post, garrison or station, these records will be sent to the headquarters of the brigade or department, where they will be filed. Should the same post be again occupied by troops these records will be sent to the new commanding officer for his information.

III. The commanding officer of every command about to pass into or through territory not occupied by troops will appoint an "Intelligence Officer" for his command, or himself assume the duties. The report of the "Intelligence Officer" for the moving columns will be made as above directed, the duplicate copy in this case, however, to be turned over to the commanding officer of the troops which made the march or journey and will be by him transmitted direct to the commanding officer of the brigade in which the territory traversed is situated, there to be filed. Upon the statement of the "Intelligence Officer" that he has made his report to the officer in charge of the Division of Military Information, and upon receiving the copy of the same, the commanding officer of the troops which made the march or journey may cause him to be relieved as "Intelligence Officer."

Nothing in this order shall be construed as doing away with the topographical officer of a column of troops on the march, as required by paragraph 52, A. R., although the same officer might well be required to act as both topographical and as "Intelligence Officer."

IV. "Intelligence Officers," in all matters pertaining exclusively to their duties as such, are authorized to communicate directly with the officer in charge of the Division of Military Information and that officer is similarly authorized to communicate with him.

Any officer detailed as "Intelligence Officer" under the provisions of this order, or who becomes such by reason of being the only officer present at a station, will at once notify the Adjutant General of the Division, by letter.

through military channels. Similar notification will be sent on being relieved. The order also gives in detail the nature of the information officers are to gather.

COURT MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN FREMONT.

G. O. 121, SEPT. 23, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON. Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Manila of which Lieut. Col. L. H. Alder, 5th Cav., was president, and Capt. P. E. Pierce, 13th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Francis P. Fremont, 1d Inf.

Charge I. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Specification: In that Capt. Francis P. Fremont, 1d Inf., did curse repeatedly, calling him a "G—son of a b—," strike him with his fist, snake him by the collar, throw to the floor and kick in the ribs while in that position, Private Benjamin Boyd, Co. G, 2d Inf. This without cause or provocation, at Binangonan, Infanta Province, Luzon, P. I., on Feb. 2, 1901.

Charge II. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62 Article of War. Specification: In that Capt. Francis P. Fremont, 1d Inf., as commanding officer did instruct 1st Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d Inf., as Summary Court, to go ahead and try Private Benjamin Boyd, Co. G, 2d Inf., by Summary Court and give him the full extent. This without regard to the evidence that might be introduced and in disregard of the legal rights of said Private Benjamin Boyd. This at Binangonan, Infanta Province, Luzon, P. I., on the 2d of Feb., 1901.

Pleas: Not guilty.

Of the first specification the court found the accused guilty of striking Private Boyd with the flat of his hand. Of the first charge, "Not guilty," but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Of the specification, charge, "Guilty. Of the second charge, "Guilty."

The court sentenced Capt. Francis P. Fremont to be suspended from rank and command for six (6) months on half pay and to be confined to the limits of such place as the reviewing authority may direct for the same period.

Brigadier General Wade approved the proceedings, findings and sentence. The sentence will be duly executed at the headquarters of the regiment to which Captain Fremont belongs.

G. O. 226, SEPT. 28, DIV. PHILIPPINES.

It having been brought to the attention of the Division Commander that the troops on U. S. transport arriving in, and sailing from Manila, and other insular ports, are frequently commanded by a line officer, junior in rank to other line officers on board, and that there have been occasions when there has been no commanding officer of troops, notwithstanding several line officers have been present, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all troops serving in this Division:

Hereafter, on all U. S. transports or commercial vessels, sailing from Manila, or other ports within the territorial limits of the Division of the Philippines, on which U. S. troops may be embarked, the line officer, highest in rank by commission, there present, shall assume command of the whole, and perform the duties prescribed for the commanding officer of the troops in the Regulations for the Army Transport Service.

If through physical disability or other cause the officer senior in rank is prevented from exercising command, the line officer next in rank shall take command and shall perform the duties herein prescribed, the rule being that the line officer highest in rank shall be the commanding officer, in accordance with the 122d Article of War.

G. O. 228, SEPT. 30, DIV. PHILIPPINES.

Directs department commanders to convene a board of officers at the headquarters of each regiment in their commands to examine into and report upon the qualifications of regimental non-commissioned officers who are eligible for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants, U. S. Army.

G. O. 229, OCT. 1, DIV. PHILIPPINES.

The battalion of the 7th U. S. Inf., now on duty in the Department of Northern Luzon, is relieved from duty in that Department, and one battalion of the 26th U. S. Inf., to be designated by the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, is relieved from duty in the latter Department. They will proceed to the Island of Samar.

A GALLANT DETACHMENT.

G. O. 300, OCT. 1, DIV. PHILIPPINES. In a report dated Aug. 26, 1901, Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st U. S. Inf., gives account of a scout made Aug. 12-26 in the Island of Samar by a detachment under his command consisting of 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf., Cont. Surg., Capt. R. Obilger, 45 enlisted men of Co. I and 35 of Co. L, 1st U. S. Inf., with 30 natives.

In forwarding this report, the department commander remarks: "The within report gives simply the facts. The obstacles overcome and the exertion and privations, the suffering from injuries to feet and lack of food—having only four days rations and being out ten—as related to me by Captain Jackson, show that this detachment is entitled to great credit for its work."

The remarks of the department commander are fully concurred in. The report shows that the enemy was twice encountered and defeated, valuable papers captured, quarters and supplies of the enemy destroyed, and valuable information gained. The energy and gallantry displayed are highly commendable, and the instance is placed on record as one of the many feats of endurance and determination shown by the troops of this command. By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 303, OCT. 5, DIV. PHILIPPINES.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U. S. A., is assigned to command of the Third District, Department of Northern Luzon, vice Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., and pending the assumption of the command of the First Separate Brigade by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. Army.

G. O. 309, OCT. 8, DIV. PHILIPPINES.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., will proceed at once to Cagayan, Samar, and Tacloban, Leyte, to take command of the First District, embracing the Islands of Leyte and Samar, in that Department.

SEPARATE BRIGADES IN PHILIPPINES.

G. O. 311, OCT. 8, DIV. PHILIPPINES. The present system of military sub-division into districts, sub-districts, etc., in the respective geographical departments of the Division, will be discontinued on Oct. 31, 1901 and in lieu thereof, and by authority of the Secretary of War, a system of separate brigades will be constituted to include all troops located within the territorial limits indicated below:

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON.

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, commanding, Headquarters, Manila.

First Separate Brigade—Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding; Headquarters, Dagupan, Pangasinan. Provinces of Abra, Benguet, Bontoc, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, Lepanto, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Union.

Second Separate Brigade—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funsston, commanding; Headquarters, San Fernando, Pampanga. Provinces of Batan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Rizal (north of Pasig River), Principe, Tarlac, Zambales and Infanta (except Isla Polillo).

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, Headquarters, Manila.

Third Separate Brigade—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, commanding; Headquarters, Batangas, Batangas. Prov-

inces of Rizal (south of Pasig River), Laguna, Tayabas (west of north and south line through Atimonon, Batangas and Cavite), Island of Romblon group; Tablas, Romblon, Sibuyan; Marinduque Mindoro, and all adjacent islands.

Fourth Separate Brigade—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding; Headquarters, Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur. Provinces of Tayabas (east of a north and south line through Atimonon and including that town), Camarines Norte, Albay, Camarines Sur, Sorsogon. Islands of Masbate, Burias, Poilio, Ticao, Catanduanes, and all adjacent islands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

Brig. Gen. Robt. P. Hughes, Headquarters, Iloilo, Panay. Fifth Separate Brigade—Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, commanding; Headquarters, Iloilo, Panay. Islands of Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, and all adjacent islands.

Sixth Separate Brigade—Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, commanding; Headquarters, Tacloban, Leyte. Islands of Leyte, Samar, and all adjacent islands.

DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO AND JOLO AND SEVENTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, temporarily commanding; Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao. Islands of Mindanao, Jolo group, Paragua, Calamianes group, and all adjacent islands.

POST OF MANILA.

The troops in the city of Manila will be reported direct to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, as heretofore ordered. (G. O. No. 190, current series, these headquarters.)

II. The staff of each separate brigade will consist of one adjutant general, one chief quartermaster, one chief commissary, one chief surgeon, one acting judge advocate, one acting inspector general.

Payments, ordnance, signal and engineering matters will be attended to throughout each Department from Department headquarters.

Brigade commanders are authorized to designate senior officers as in charge of troops located within district areas for the purpose of meeting any emergency that may arise requiring concert of action under one military head; and in like manner the territory contiguous to each post, or to any particular post, may be designated as pertaining to the military control of that post; this is to especially apply in those parts of the islands not entirely pacified and under complete civil control; but any such assignment of senior officers will not authorize staff officers. All orders, telegrams, etc., must be signed by the senior officer in person.

G. O. 10, SEPT. 5, DEPT. ALASKA.

Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., is relieved from further duty as chief commissary of the Department of Alaska, and will continue on duty at St. Michael, Alaska, as depot Q. M. and commissary. Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, dept. signal officer, is assigned to station at St. Michael, Alaska, in charge of telegraph construction in Alaska. The Department of Alaska will be discontinued to date Sept. 30, 1901, and the Territory of Alaska will thereafter be embraced in the Department of the Columbia, to the headquarters of which the clerical force and records will be sent. All orders and instructions in force in the Territory of Alaska will be observed until revoked or amended by the Department of the Columbia or higher authority. Brig. Gen. George M. Randall will proceed, via Fort Liscum and Camp Skagway, Alaska, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, accompanied by the following named officers of the Department Staff: Major William F. Tucker, Paym., ch. of paymaster; Major Randolph G. Ebert, surg., ch. of surgeon; Capt. Gonzalez S. Bingham, Q. M., U. S. A., ch. of Q. M.; Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., A. A. G.; and Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Art. Corps, Acting Judge Advocate.

G. O. 24, NOV. 13, DEPT. COLORADO.

Having reached the age limit provided by law for retirement of officers of the Army, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this Military Department.

In thus severing his official relations with his personal and department staff, he takes pleasure in expressing his thanks to each of them, and their assistants, for the loyal, able, and zealous support they have at all times given him in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities.

He also desires to express his high appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which all officers and men at the various posts in the Department have responded to all calls of duty.

He wishes for all the prosperity and happiness they have so well deserved.

H. C. MERRIAM, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 24, NOV. 3, DEPT. COLORADO.

Under provisions of paragraph 212, A. R., and by direction of the Assistant Secretary of War of this date, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

J. M. J. SANNO, Colonel, 18th Inf.

G. O. 25, NOV. 16, DEPT. COLORADO.

Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., is announced as Acting Adjutant General of the Department during the temporary absence on leave of Major A. C. Sharpe, U. S. Inf., Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Colonel Sanno:

A. C. SHARPE, Major of Inf., A. G.

G. O. 14, NOV. 8, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

Major Herbert E. Tuthill, 11th Cav., is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department.

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Art. Corps, is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department.

Major W. F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department to date Oct. 28, 1901, with station at Portland, Oregon.

CIRCULAR 24, NOV. 18, DEPT. EAST.

Post commanders are instructed to maintain the detachments of the Hospital Corps at their posts, as far as practicable, by timely recommendation of transfers of suitable candidates from among the enlisted men of the line serving at their posts under the provisions of paragraph 169, A. R., 1901, as modified by General Orders No. 140, current series, A. G. O.

If there are no suitable candidates available for transfer, that fact will be reported when requests are made for assignment from other sources.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall by operation of law is announced. (Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on Nov. 18, is granted Major John A. Hull, Judge advocate. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

During the absence of Major John A. Hull, Judge advocate, Capt. Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., aide, will take temporary charge of the office of the Judge advocate of this Department. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, Q. M., will take station at Quemados, Cuba. (Nov. 13, D. Cuba.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Franklin A. Moell (appointed Nov. 14, 1901, from 1st sergt., Co. E, 15th Inf.), will be sent to Fort Keogh, Mont. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, deputy Q. M. general, chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas, will be relieved from his duties as Q. M. of the post of Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Nathan P. Batchelder, Q. M., in addition to his

temporary duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Sherman, is assigned to duty as assistant to the general superintendent of the Army transport service at San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Q. M., will proceed from Portland, Maine, to Boston, Mass., on official business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept., in connection with the final settlement of the Diamond Island new reservation purchase, and upon the completion will return to his proper station. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry J. May, Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed from Kenton, Ohio, to New York City, New York, for duty as Q. M. and acting commissary on the transport Buord, to relieve Major Francis H. Jones, U. S. A., retired. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Com. Sgt. Harry H. Alles, from further duty in the office of the Chief Commissary, Dept. of Alaska and will proceed to headquarters, Dept. of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for further instructions. (Sept. 25, D. Alaska.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Henry L. Raymond, surg., upon his relief from duty at Chicago, Ill., will report for duty to the C. O. of the troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the transport Buord, to sail from New York City, New York, on or about Jan. 15, 1902, and upon arrival at Manila will report for duty. (Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. John E. Leeper, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Nov. 8, D. Mo.)

The sick leave granted Contract Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. Robert W. Morgan is extended two months. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., will report at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C. for duty. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

The honorable discharge Nov. 11 of 1st Lieut. Walter C. Chidester, asst. surg., as capt., asst. surg., U. S. V., is ann. uncd. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Col. John D. Hall, deputy surgeon general. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-five days, is granted Capt. Luther S. Harvey, asst. surg. (Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Harry A. Eberle, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Totten, N. Y., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Rich, asst. surg., and will report for duty at the C. O. of the troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the transport Crook, to sail from New York City, New York, on or about Dec. 1, 1901. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, asst. surg., now on sick leave, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty at to relieve Major Edward R. Morris, surg., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the model camp to be established on Angel Island, Cal. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Cont. Surg. J. E. Bingham. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

The leave for five days granted 1st Lieut. Bailey Ashford, asst. surg., extended seven days, is further extended three days. (Nov. 19, D. E.)

Capt. Robert A. Anderson, asst. surg., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the U. S., to take effect Nov. 16, 1901. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Dept. are ordered: Capt. Henry D. Snyder, asst. surg., from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and enter upon duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city, to relieve Capt. John S. Kulp, asst. surg., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as post surgeon at Angel Island and commanding officer of the company of instruction of the Hospital Corps at that place. Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., from duty at Angel Island, Cal., to take effect upon the arrival at that place of Captain Kulp, and will then report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, asst. surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Meade, to sail Nov. 16. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. J. Newton Boyce, from temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco to temporary duty as transport surgeon of the Army transport Meade during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival at Manila, Surgeon Boyce will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for instructions. (Nov. 15, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. William J. Enders, now at Philadelphia, Pa., will proceed to Fort Delaware, Delaware, for duty. (Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster, will proceed to comply with so much of the provisions of Par. 16, S. O. 163, c. 8, H. Q. A., A. G. O., as relates to him. (Nov. 10, D. M.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sgt. Peter Lynch, Fort Fremont, South Carolina, is transferred to Fort Assiniboine, Montana. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to 1st Lieut. E. P. Ooton, squadron adj., 2d Cav. (Nov. 12, D. C.)

The retirement from active service Nov. 16, 1901, of Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James N. Munro, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (Nov. 6, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

2d Lieut. Bryce P. Disque, 5th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, is designated for service with and to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Philippine Islands, to sail Nov. 14 from San Francisco. (Nov. 13, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

Capt. Elion F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., from further duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will report at headquarters, Department of California, for further orders. (Nov. 8, D. Cal.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

1st Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 8th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cav. (Nov. 15, H. Q

regiment in New York City, New York, and proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, 11th Cav., is transferred to the 2d Cav. and will remain on duty at Fort Myer, Va., until further orders. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Leave for the month, to take effect about Nov. 20th, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, 12th Cav. (Nov. 13, D. T.)

2d Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 12th Cav., will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, and join his troop (B, 12th Cav.). (Nov. 8, D. T.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. F. O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (Nov. 9, D. Col.)

Major George A. Dodd, 14th Cav., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

1st Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 15th Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will retain station at that post for duty with recruits at that station, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, squadron Q. M. and commissary, 2d squadron, 15th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty at that place. (Nov. 11, D. Cal.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The leave granted Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, Art. Corps, is extended one month. (Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)

The following appointment was on Nov. 10 made in the 25th Co., Coast Art.: Pvt. George F. Berg to be corporal, vice Terry, reduced.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, A. C., will proceed to Fort Rodman on inspection duty. (Fort Adams, Nov. 15.)

1st Lieut. Starkey Y. Britt, Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 2d Co., Coast Art., and will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his pr-er station. (Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Abner H. Merrill, Art. Corps, to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and assume command of that post. (Nov. 8, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, Art. Corps, from further treatment at the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., and will report at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Col. James Regan, 1st Inf., recruiting officer. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Major George R. Cecil, 2d Inf. (promoted from captain, 13th Inf., subject to examination), military attache, Berne, Switzerland, will report by letter without delay to Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at Governors Island, N. Y., for instructions relating to his examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

2d Lieut. Allan L. Briggs, 7th Inf., from temporary duty at Fort Columbus, New York, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be sent therefrom to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will send at once a detachment of 25 enlisted men, 7th Inf., under command of 1st Lieut. James M. Loud, 7th Inf., to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for temporary duty at that post, left vacant by departure of Cos. E and H, 25th Inf. (Nov. 8, D. Cal.)

Capt. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., will report by letter without delay to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for instructions relating to his examination for promotion. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, 7th Inf., is extended ten days. (Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., having reported, will report for temporary duty to the C. O. 7th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Nov. 9, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Leave for fourteen days on account of sickness, to date from Nov. 8, 1901, is granted Capt. John P. Finley, 9th Inf. (Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

The assignment to duty in the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., of 2d Lieut. Robert S. Clark, 9th Inf., on Nov. 1, 1901, is announced. (Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

2d Lieut. George C. Shaw, 13th Inf., having been relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits. (Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, 14th Inf., recruiting officer. (Nov. 19, H. Q. A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., 17th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, until the arrival of his regiment at its station in the United States, when he will join his company. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. E. E. Hatch, 18th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Nov. 12, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. D. C. Shanks, 18th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Nov. 8, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Walton, 18th Inf. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

Chaplain Barton W. Ferry, 18th Inf., is transferred to the Artillery Corps. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. William B. Baker, 18th Inf. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Major Ammon A. Augur, 20th Inf., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCKIBBIN.

Capt. Archibald A. Cabanis, 24th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Louis B. Lawton, 26th Inf. (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 9th Inf., subject to examination), will report in person to Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at St. Paul, Minn., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. F. B. Andrus, 27th Inf. (Nov. 15, D. E.)

Capt. L. M. Nuttman, 7th Inf., is detailed adjutant (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 9.)

The following transfers are made in the 27th Inf.: Second Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, from Co. D to Co. A; 2d Lieut. Campbell W. Flake, from Company A to Company D. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

2d Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, 28th Inf., will, upon the

arrival in Portland, Oregon, of detachment of seventy men 8th Inf., take charge of and conduct the same to the Philippine Islands on the transport Rosecrans, sailing Nov. 15. (Nov. 8, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. A. J. Dougherty, 28th Inf. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

The colonel, lieutenant colonel, headquarters, field, staff, band and 1st and 3d Battalions of the 28th Inf., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark on the transport Grant, to sail from that point on Nov. 15, the 2d Battalion of that regiment, under command of Major George H. Roach, 28th Inf., will proceed from their present stations, Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Wright, Wash., to Portland, Oregon, in time to embark on the transport Rosecrans, to sail from that point on Nov. 15. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Francis P. Siviter, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. LEWIS.

Col. Jesse M. Lee, 30th Inf., inspector of small arms practice, H. Q. A., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, repair to Washington, and report to the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army for duty. (Nov.

18, H. Q. A.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

1st Lieut. John Kennedy, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Grant, to sail Nov. 15. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, from the 20th Inf., to the 28th Inf., Co. K; Capt. Charles C. Smith, from the 28th Inf. to the 20th Inf., Co. L. Captain Smith will, upon the expiration of his present leave, join his company. (Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Col. Jesse M. Lee (promoted from Lieut. col., 6th Inf.), to the 20th Inf., to date from Nov. 8, 1901, vice Paul, deceased; Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant (promoted from major, 24th Inf.), to the 6th Inf., to date from Nov. 8, 1901, vice Lee, promoted; Lieut. Col. Wygant will join his regiment, Major Zerah W. Torrey (promoted from capt., 7th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., to date from Nov. 8, 1901, vice Wygant, promoted. (Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed second lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: Henry J. McKenney, to 7th Cav.; Robert Sterrett, to 4th Cav.; Charles S. Frank, to 21st Inf.; Isaac W. Molony, to 16th Inf. Lieuts. McKenney and Sterrett will report in person at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty and then join their proper stations. Lieuts. Frank and Molony will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post via San Francisco to the Philippine Islands, and then join their respective regiments. (Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Denver, Colo. for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment in the U. S. Army. Detail for the board: Col. James M. Sanno, 18th Inf.; Major Edward B. McSoley, surg.; Major George H. Bushnell, surg.; Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav.; Major James A. Irons, U. S. Asst. Inspector General; Capt. Delamer Skerrett, Art. Corps, recorder. (Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles Humphreys, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, vice Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, 7th Inf., relieved. (Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., aide-de-camp, and Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 28th Inf., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board convened at Chicago, Ill., vice Major William H. Miller, Q. M., and Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., aide-de-camp, relieved. (Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

Major Benjamin C. Lockwood, 21st Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., relieved. (Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, 2d Cav.; Capt. John H. Gardner, 3d Cav.; Capt. G. A. McHenry, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. H. M. James, 1st Lieut. Edward P. Orton, 2d Cav., recorder, will convene at Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballlos, Cuba, Nov. 15, 1901, for the examination of 1st Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 2d Cav., to determine his fitness for promotion. (Nov. 11, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers to consist of Major C. A. Stedman, 10th Cav.; Capt. R. G. Paxton, 10th Cav.; Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav.; Capt. L. S. Harvey, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. H. D. Beil; 1st Lt. B. Palmer, 10th Cav., recorder, will convene at Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballlos, Cuba, Nov. 20, for the examination of 1st Lieut. Eugene P. Jersey, Jr., 10th Cav., to determine his fitness for promotion. (Nov. 11, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Greble, R. I., to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Major Arthur H. Belyea, Junior Grade, Art. Corps, for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Capt. Lloyd England, 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, Art. Corps. (Nov. 18, D. E.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Camillo C. C. Carr, 4th Cav.; Col. G. B. Rodney, Art. Corps; Major A. Rodgers, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Pope, Field Art., recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., Nov. 15, to consider sites for buildings at that post. (Nov. 11, D. M.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., at the earliest date practicable, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, deputy surgeon general; Major Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Inf., Inspector General; Major Wilber E. Wilder, U. S. Cav., assistant adjutant general; Capt. Charles H. Martin, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elbert E. Persons, assistant surgeon; Capt. Joseph Frazier, 14th Inf., recorder. (Nov. 20, H. Q. A.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

The following General Orders issued from the Division of the Philippines during the months of September and October last refer to the trial of natives: 251, 261, 273, 274, 255, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 285, 286, 291, 292, 295, 297, 298, 304, and 306. Other orders issued from the Division not noted elsewhere are as follows: G. O. 281, relating to reports from Chief of Staff Departments; 302, relating to quarters for depot Q. M., and remittances of line receipts, through military telegraph offices; 307, calling attention to delay in forwarding reports of inspections; 308, relating to medical attendance to be supplied to various organizations; 310, relating to the organization of Philippine Scouts, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated Sept. 28, 1901; 312, relates to enlisted men of the 1st, 5th and 6th U. S. Cav., 3d, 4th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 24th U. S. Inf., to be discharged during the months of October and November, who do not intend to re-enlist and directs that they be furnished transportation to San Francisco, Cal., by the transport Sheridan. The leave granted to Surg. John W. Rose, U. S. Navy, (retired), is extended one month. (Nov. 11, D. Cuba.)

PHILIPPINE ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. George E. Greenough, Art. Corps, from duty in the Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty in command of the artillery organizations of the Post of Manila, with station at Fort Santiago, Manila, relieving Col. Tully McCrea, Art. Corps. (Oct. 10, D. P.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the U. S., is granted Lieut. Col. Morris C. Foote, 5th Inf. (Oct. 10, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, 20th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty with his regiment. (Oct. 10, D. P.)

Capt. William S. McNair, 1st Lieut. Henry B. Clark, 2d Lieuts. Archibald H. Sunderland and Edward M. Shinkie, Art. Corps, are assigned to the 5th Battery, Field Art., and 2d Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, Art. Corps, to the 14th Battery, Field Art., for duty pending receipt of orders of assignment from the War Department. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

Contract Dental Surg. Chas. J. Long will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved from duty with the companies to which temporarily attached, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty with the companies of Coast Artillery to be sent to Manila from Laguna Province: 3d Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, George Deiss and Theodore H. Koch. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 10th Cav., to Iloilo, Panay, for duty with his regiment. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

Sick leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 19th Inf. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

Capt. Douglas Settle, U. S. inf., commissary, from duty in the Department of Southern Luzon, and is announced as sales commissary, Manila, relieving Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d Inf., will proceed to the United States on the transport Meade and report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Thomas, Ky., in arrest. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

Troop D, 5th Cav., now at Pasay Cavalry Barracks, is relieved from duty in the Department of Southern Luzon, and will proceed to Bogo, Cebu, for duty. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

Major Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav., is appointed an acting inspector general, for duty as inspector general of the first district of Southern Luzon. (Oct. 4, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Percy M. Arnold, 1st Cav., adjutant of the third squadron of that regiment, is relieved from duty with the 5th Cav., and will report for duty with his proper regiment. (Oct. 4, D. P.)

Major John M. Hyde, Q. M., will proceed to Iloilo, for duty as chief Q. M., relieving Capt. George G. Bailey, Q. M. (Oct. 4, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to visit the U. S., is granted Major Henry Wygant, 24th Inf. (Oct. 5, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, 30th Inf., from duty in the Department of Northern Luzon, to Southern Luzon for duty with his regiment. (Oct. 5, D. P.)

Major William W. Wetherspoon, 30th Inf., from duty as collector of customs at Iloilo, to Boac, Marinduque, for duty with his regiment. (Oct. 5, D. P.)

Major Bernard A. Byrne, 13th Inf., from duty with the 6th Inf., and will proceed to Manila for duty with his proper regiment. (Oct. 10, D. P.)

Sick leave for three months, with permission to visit the U. S., is granted Capt. John F. Stephens, 10th Inf. (Oct. 5, D. P.)

Major William W. Gilbert, paymaster, from duty at the Division for duty at Cebu, Philippines. (Oct. 5, D. P.)

The following named Hospital Stewards, recently appointed, will report as indicated: Richard H. McComys, John Bubel, Charles Bussey, William H. Hubbard, and Henry L. Hartmann, by letter to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for station; Robert S. Miller, Howard T. Karns, George W. Mercer, Clement E. Laws, Henry J. Nye, and George C. Doran, by letter to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for station; John H. Behre, by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for assignment to station; Joseph W. Cantin, as directed by Par. 4, S. O. 216, c.s., these headquarters. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

The following named, now in Manila, will report to the commanding general of the departments indicated, for assignment to duty: Capt. William O. Cuillife and Reuben M. Bonar, asst. surgs., Dept. of Southern Luzon; Capt. George H. Calkins, asst. surg., Dept. of the Visayas; 1st Lieut. David Baker, asst. surg., will report on the transport Meade, for duty as transport surgeon thereon while en route to San Francisco, Cal., and return to this Division. (Sept. 26, D. P.)

Capt. Meyer Herman, asst. surg., from duty in the Department of Southern Luzon, and will report to the chief surgeon of the Division, for instructions: Contract Surg. John A. Rafter will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Oct. 1, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav., will report to the commanding general,

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LEGISLATION FOR NAVY AND ARMY.

From the outlook at the present time the coming Congress, which will convene Dec. 2, will devote a large share of its time and attention to the affairs of the Army and Navy. The two Services now occupy a far more important part in the government of our country than ever before in its history, and as we progress and become more and more a world power, it is conceded that there will be a commensurate growth in importance of the military. This fact has never been better appreciated by any one than by our new President, who, himself a military man with interests about equally divided between the Army and the Navy, intends to advocate their development upon a larger scale than even the most optimistic have hoped for. At the present our Army is considered sufficiently large in itself but, in order that the country may be in a position to successfully meet the possible contingency of a foreign war, some plans are being formulated with a view to the better organization of a National Reserve force in perfect harmony and accord with the Regular forces.

Mention of the plans of the War Department for the establishment of a Military National Reserve have, some time since were tentatively mentioned in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, but owing to the desire of the Department, and especially of Mr. Sanger, who has the matter in charge, to maintain silence pending an agreement with the present administrators of the militia, few of the salient features of the proposition have been made public. The idea is, however, to so perfect the organization of the militia that it will be under the constant surveillance of the War Department and twice each year be brought into closer touch with the Regular Army by joint maneuvers on a large scale conducted at the two proposed camping grounds to be established under authority of the Congress. The plans also contemplate the better equipment of the National Guard, which it is proposed shall be armed with the modern Service weapons. The Reserve, which nominally will still retain State affiliations, will nevertheless be under the control of the War Department directly through a general staff of militia officers elected, or appointed as it may be, by a higher authority.

Though there is no intermission in the strenuous endeavors of the past to increase the Regular establishment, there are many radical reforms and much new legislation under consideration by the War Department for recommendation to the Congress. Besides the Military Reserve, which it is sincerely to be hoped will meet with the approval of the Congress and of the various State organizations, the Secretary of War will continue in his energetic work for the general improvement of the Army. As we stated in our edition of November 16, a solution of the question of the retirement of the older officers with advanced rank will be attempted under the direction of Mr. Root with the undoubted approval of the President. Always looking to the betterment of the Army, the Secretary appreciates the fact that some substantial reward is due those officers who have served their country faithfully through the arduous days of the Civil War and the later days of frontier life and the war with Spain. Then again, as we said sometime since, both the President and the Secretary of War are especially anxious, at this time, to advance to general rank officers of younger age who will remain in active service for many years and help to develop the Army along the lines now being mapped out. By the passage of the proposed bill two objects will therefore be accomplished: deserving reward will be given officers whose life has been spent in the defense of their country and who would not, in the natural course of events, gain any advanced rank before their retirement under the law; and secondly, the Army will be commanded by younger men of progressive thought and desire—men who are well versed in the new ideas of the times and who are working now for the modernization of the Service. These recommendations and the establishment of a General Staff in conjunction with an Army War College, will probably constitute the essential Army work of the coming Congress.

As for the Navy, much is expected for it from the Congress of this winter. President Roosevelt is probably in a better position to know the needs of this Service than any one in official life, and it has always been one of his fondest wishes to see this country placed by the possession of a large, well-equipped and distinctly modern Navy, in a position to keep war at arm's length. As in the case of the Army an urgent recommendation will go to the Congress for the establishment of a Federal Naval Reserve. But it is not entirely to the Reserve that the administration will look for our naval strength, but to the actual Regular force which it is proposed shall be increased for the first time sufficiently to protect our expanded sovereignty and enlarged commercial interests at home and abroad. Attention will be given to the importance of adding to the commissioned personnel, which, for so many years has been failing behind the general growth of the Navy. Now or

never is the time for this evil to be eradicated and strenuous endeavors will be made by the Executive and his assistants at the Navy Department looking to this end. Mr. Long's recommendations along this line, as they appear for the first time in his recent annual report, will be forwarded verbatim to the Congress and will there receive the earnest support of the Navy's friends. Fortuitous circumstances have, it is claimed by some, placed the Navy in a position of disadvantage before the Congress, but such we do not believe will prove to be the case, and are optimistic in our conviction that this Congress will do more to relieve the wants of the Navy than any of its predecessors.

After carefully reviewing the ground we predict an excellent year for both the Army and the Navy; but could less be expected with a friendly President having a personal interest in the Services, and with two such capable and energetic secretaries as Mr. Root and Mr. Long? We think not.

ENGINEERING IN THE NAVY.

That engineering efficiency in a modern Navy is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, can be disputed by none. That the difference between efficiency and inefficiency in the management and supervision of the motive power may decide naval conflicts will be admitted by many. If it be true, as Captain Mahan declares, that naval supremacy is more dependent upon good men than either upon good ships or good guns, then there are those who will maintain, that the naval problem of paramount importance is that of securing an engineering personnel superior to that possessed by possible foes. That the naval officer of the future must be a fighting engineer was the deliberate and well considered conviction of the Personnel Board, the Secretary of the Navy, the President and the Congress, when they united in placing upon the statute books a law wherein this principle was the controlling feature.

The passage of the Personnel bill committed the Navy to the policy of amalgamating the duties of the deck and engine room officers. For three years the junior half of the old engineer corps of the Navy has been doing line duties. As many of these young officers are unwilling to take up the old work, and as some are even indifferent to engine room duty, after having been detailed to more congenial assignments, it will be found impossible to secure many volunteers from this contingent to organize a new engineer corps. It would require at least ten years before our Navy could effectually return to the old system, even if there was any inclination to attempt such action. The existing method of training naval officers will likely continue until after we have passed through some crucial period when our war vessels may be ranged up for action. It is not at all improbable that with this organization we may pass through another war. This is the situation, and it is the duty of the Navy to make the best of it.

It can hardly be questioned that the passage of the Personnel bill was due to the introduction into it of authoritative provisions which had no relation to the cardinal feature of the measure. An increase of pay was provided for commissioned officers affected by the bill, who received an average advance of five hundred dollars per year, and it is reasonable to presume that this substantial benefit caused some of the doubters to give their support to the measure. One-third of the commissioned officers of the new line received promotions, or had their next promotion greatly advanced, and undoubtedly the provision for a regular flow of promotion in the various grades made for naval efficiency. The attractive retirement features, which gave increased pay and increased rank to those who had served in the Civil War, brought to the support of the bill active and energetic forces, as did also the provision in the bill as originally introduced for graduating naval cadets as ensigns. It will be remembered that at almost the last moment it was necessary to yield to the demands of the Marine Corps to prevent the defeat of the proposition. The passage of the bill was even asked for as a war measure, and powerful forces were thus induced to withdraw their opposition when this reason was advanced.

From a naval standpoint the engineering sections were the distinguishing features of the Personnel bill, but whether the measure could have passed without the riders that were so attractive to the Service at large admits of reasonable doubt. As thoughtful naval officers contemplate the facts, it must be apparent that the question of amalgamating the duties of the line and engineer officers was not settled entirely upon the merit of this proposition itself. It now appears that amongst those who were most interested in the amalgamation feature there was a divergence of views as to the manner in which the bill should be interpreted to secure efficiency.

There is not a naval power in Europe that has not been amazed at our action. As one eminent authority asserts, either the naval mind of Europe is very dull or conservative upon this question, or else American perception is exceptionally quick or clear-sighted. It is our confident belief that we have taken a step in advance of other nations, but as this action may not stand the test of time, the passage of the Personnel bill may prove a serious menace to naval efficiency.

There is one phase of this question that should command the thoughtful attention of our naval authorities, and that is the attitude of the engineering world in regard to the outcome of the measure. The managers of to-day are technicists. Engineers—mechanical and civil—make it their ambition to become not consulting

experts but executives. About forty per cent. of the graduates of the engineering colleges occupy positions not technical but executive, and this is one of the many reasons why engineers do, and always will, interest themselves in military and naval affairs. In the belief that the status of engineering would be elevated in the naval Service by the passage of the Personnel bill, the technical profession gave cordial support and substantial assistance towards the enactment of this legislation. Either the engineering profession has repented of its action, or else the law has been interpreted far differently from what was expected, since it is a fact that professional sentiment is trending towards a change of view upon the matter. It is with apprehension and suspicion, rather than with pride and confidence, that the engineering world is now watching the outcome of the working of this radical experiment.

It remains with the Navy to make choice as to whether it will seek the friendship or the distrust of the engineering profession. If, as President Roosevelt declares, the future naval officer has to be an engineer whether he wants to or not, then it would seem to be in line of sound policy and discreet judgment for the Navy to regard the engineering world as the backbone of its strength and support with the people. With such aid and encouragement the Service would seldom be without public approval, and its claims for consideration and justice would be responded to in a manner unknown before. The Navy must recognize the fact that the duties of the graduates of the Naval Academy and of the engineering colleges are more closely approaching each other. From this cause there are powerful engineering forces without the Service that are watching the course of naval events. Platitudes and truisms as to the necessity of engineering training will not satisfy these, for they will look to the fulfillment, and not to the promise, of the intention to make the Navy an engineering establishment.

As it is a matter of common remark that the training to which our naval officers are subjected, and the course of life which they necessarily pursue, tend to separate them in occupation and habit of mind from the thought and feelings and interests of the great mass of people, it would seem that only good could come from the Navy more closely allying itself with the engineering profession at large. If such policy were pursued, it seems unquestionable that there would be a mutual reaction of the profession upon the Service, and of the Service upon engineering, that would be of great advantage to both bodies. The nation would be the greatest gainer from this alliance, since naval efficiency would be increased.

The events of a few years ago showed that the engineering profession could be aroused to its duty in taking an active interest in naval affairs. It was proved that this interest was not of a perfunctory nature, and that the civil engineers were fully able to cope with the Service in influencing Congress in matters relating to naval engineering. By the passage of the Personnel bill it was the belief that engineering had scored a signal triumph, and surely the Navy does not want it to appear that the engineering world had been misled in this matter. Once let the belief become prevalent that the scope and operation of engineering in the Navy had become abridged by the enactment of the Personnel law and there would be Congressional inquiry into the matter. What must the technical world think of even the suggestion to abolish the Engineering Bureau, obliterate the name "Engineering," and transfer the designing and construction of the most complicated machinery to those who would make engineering work an adjunct to some other duty. If such a proposition should seriously be presented to the Congress, there would arise an opposition from the engineering fraternity and interests that would endanger strife and bitterness against the Service, and that would surely be inimical to the personnel.

In view of the influence that the engineering profession will always exert on naval matters, and by reason of the fact that the modern Navy is an engineering one, the only way in which the personnel law can be made to work efficiently is to interpret the measure in accordance with its spirit and purpose. An implied, if not direct pledge was given the Congress, that the future naval officer should be a fighting engineer. The Navy will have to live up to this obligation. The opinion is quite general that a different interpretation of the bill from that rendered is requisite for naval efficiency. It is not possible if it were desirable to repeal the law. It is possible to amend it, however, and every student of this question must appreciate the fact that it will not require much agitation to secure a Congressional interpretation to every feature of the personnel measure that will at least satisfy in great part the engineering world.

The junior officers of the Service will have no respect for engineering duty, nor can they be trained in that direction, unless the work is put upon a high plane by the Navy Department. The only change that should be made in the administrative organization of the Navy Department should be in the direction of increasing the prestige and scope of engineering. Any other change will make for inefficiency and retrogression.

There is much in the name "Engineering." It can be made a tower of strength to the new line of the Navy, for amongst the most enthusiastic admirers of the Service has been the engineering element. This profession is logically the natural ally of both the Army and the Navy. Engineering, however, may prove the Nemesis of the new line, if in any way the belief should arise that engineering duty is not to be accorded an

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honored position in the Service. Until the personnel law has justified its existence, in the distribution of duties at the Department, engineering training should receive the fullest recognition.

LITERARY NOTES.

The announcement of Scribner's Magazine for 1902, which appears on page two of this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, foreshadows achievements which in variety and excellence, seem likely to surpass all earlier performances of that brilliant monthly. One of the promised features is a new story by Richard Harding Davis entitled, "Captain Macklin," which, it is confidently predicted, will far excel all the previous works of that popular author. In this new story, which the publishers describe as his most ambitious effort, Mr. Davis deals with the life which he portrays so vividly in "Soldiers of Fortune." Other attractions of Scribner's during the year will be Hopkinson-Smith's charming story, "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," reminiscent papers by ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, a series of striking articles by Frank A. Vandervell, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on "The American Commercial Invasion of Europe," and a splendid array of short stories by the foremost American writers, together with many beautiful innovations in illustration by artists of established reputation.

With forty-four signed contributions, including stories, poems and special articles, the December number of The Smart Set more than maintains the high literary standard of that unique and admirable magazine. Chief among the features of the current number is Edward Van Zile's novella, "How Chopin Came to Remsen," a capital bit of travesty on the theory of reincarnation which fairly glows with hilarious humor. The Infanta Eulalie contributes an interesting study of "The American Girl," Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood discusses "L'Américaine" as she appears abroad, and Edgar Salter publishes a characteristic essay on "The Seventh Devil of Our Lady." The number is singularly diversified, replete and satisfactory.

Capt. A. T. Mahan's new work entitled "Types of Naval Officers," is already recognized as one of the striking and durable books of the year. It consists of character studies of six noted British Admirals, together with the author's views on the development of naval warfare in the eighteenth century. To those familiar with Capt. Mahan's picturesque and discriminating "Life of Nelson," this additional volume concerning other conspicuous sea fighters of Great Britain will be an especially attractive offering. It is published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, at \$2.50 net.

Among the recent publications of Harper & Brothers are "The Portion of Labor," by Mary E. Wilkins, "In Great Waters," by Thomas A. Janvier, and "Victoria, R. I., Her Life and Empire," by the Duke of Argyll. The same firm also announce the early completion of the new "Encyclopedia of the United States History," a comprehensive work in ten volumes which is destined to a place of its own in American historical literature.

It is evident from the publisher's announcement that Lippincott's Magazine for 1902 is to be broader in scope, larger in volume and finer in literary quality than ever before. The policy of publishing a complete novel every month will be continued, and the names of the author's rank among the most successful American writers of fiction. These features will be supplemented with a series of strong special articles on literary, historical, social, and scientific subjects by eminent authorities, together with clever short stories from well-known authors. The programme for the year signifies that Lippincott's is destined to increased favor among critical readers.

Recent books from the press of George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, includes "Puasy Meow," the autobiography of a cat, by S. Louie Patterson. This story—60 cents net—aims to do for the cat what "Black Beauty" did for the horse. The same house publishes "Pride of Race," a novel of striking dramatic strength, by B. L. Farjeon. Price, \$1.00 net.

Another important question involving the promotion of officers of the Navy advanced under the act of March 3, 1901, for eminent war services, has been settled this week by a long and interesting decision rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of Rear Admiral Shepard. Pay Inspector Lawrence Boggs recently called to the attention of the Comptroller the decision of July 3, 1901, in which it is stated that Admiral Shepard's promotion to the grade of rear admiral was unauthorized, as no vacancy existed for him on March 3, 1901, when his promotion was made. In reviewing this former decision it became necessary for the Comptroller to call upon the Navy Department for a statement of facts showing how the vacancy to which Admiral Shepard was promoted arose. In the reply it was made clear that the legality of Mr. Shepard's promotion depends upon the question of whether or not Rear Admiral Higginson was properly regarded as having been advanced in numbers for service in the Spanish war, so that he should, after March 3, 1901, be carried as an additional number in his grade. His displacement from among the eighteen rear admirals allowed by law would operate to create a vacancy to which Admiral Shepard might lawfully have been promoted. The construction placed upon the law by the Navy Department is that Captain Higginson was not entitled to his promotion to be a commodore and there was no authority for such promotion at the time it was made except according to seniority. The Comptroller says, after going over all the ground: "After a careful examination of the statutory provisions relating to advancements and promotions in the Navy, I do not feel warranted in interfering with the construction placed upon them by the Navy Department, and, taking this view, I am of the opinion and so decide, that when the Senate confirmed the nomination of Captain Higginson to be a commodore it thereby consented to and confirmed his nomination for advancement three numbers in the grade of captain for conspicuous conduct in battle, which was necessary to legally accomplish his promotion to the grade of commodore. Since Captain Higginson's advancement for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle was effectively accomplished as a part of and as necessary to his promotion to commander, he became, by virtue of the act of March 3, 1901, an additional number in the grade after that date, and his removal in this manner from the regular number of rear admirals allowed by law, left a vacancy which Mr. Shepard was properly promoted to fill. Rear Admiral Shepard is therefore

entitled to the pay of the nine lower numbers of that grade from March 3, 1901, and my decision of July 3, 1901, will be amended to conform with these views."

A strong effort is to be made by Senator Turner of Washington, during the coming session of Congress, to obtain the passage of a bill which he proposes to introduce giving travel pay to soldiers returning from the Philippine instead of subsistence and transportation. It will be remembered that in the last session of the Congress Senator Turner introduced a bill for this purpose, but the conditions existing in the short session were such as to make it impossible to secure its consideration. The bill will apply to about 20,000 former volunteers and the amount of travel pay in excess of the allowance already made these soldiers for subsistence and transportation will be about \$200 each. Mr. Turner is confident that the bill will pass, as it must be taken into consideration that many of the soldiers who will benefit by its provisions remained in the Philippines beyond the period of their original enlistment as a patriotic duty to the Government at a time when their services were greatly needed, whereas if they had returned to their homes upon the expiration of their original enlistment they would have received travel pay. Of course, if the Congress passes the bill the extra pay thus provided will be in the nature of a bounty.

In the signing of the new Isthmian Canal Convention by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote at Washington on Nov. 18, a long step has been taken toward the construction of a connecting waterway between the two oceans. And in addition to that, if this new agreement specifically abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as has been strongly intimated, it seems likely to establish a definite understanding between the United States and Great Britain with regard to Central American affairs which cannot be other than advantageous to the interests of both nations. The precise terms of the new treaty have not been officially disclosed, but it is commonly believed that they provide that the canal shall be entirely under American control, that the United States shall fortify it if so disposed, and that the task of guaranteeing its neutrality shall be confided exclusively to our Government. These conditions completely fulfill the American demands. They place the whole canal project directly in the hands of the United States, and in view of Secretary Hay's frank utterances at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in New York on the evening of Nov. 19 they appear to be eminently satisfactory to the authorities at Washington. The negotiation of this treaty, involving such broad concessions from Great Britain—concessions which appear to be cordially approved by the English press and public—constitutes a notable triumph of American diplomacy. The ratification of the compact by the United States Senate will doubtless follow as a matter of course, and with that accomplished the last serious obstacle to the construction of the canal will have disappeared.

In his paper on "Military Preparedness and Unpreparedness" in the Century two years ago, President Roosevelt said: "Every man who by vote and voice from time to time took part in adding to our fleet, in buying armor, in preparing the gun factories, in increasing the personnel and enabling us to practice, deserves well of the whole nation, and a record of his action should be kept, that his children may feel proud of him. Any trouble that may come upon the Army, and therefore upon the nation, in the next few years, will be due to the failure to provide for a thoroughly organized Regular Army of adequate size in 1898; and for this failure the members of the Senate and House who took the lead against increasing the Regular Army and reorganizing it, will be primarily responsible. On them will rest the blame of any check to the national arms, and the honor that will undoubtedly be won for the flag by our Army will have been won in spite of their sinister opposition. . . . The whole staff system, and much else, should be remodeled. Above all the Army should be practiced in mass in the actual work of marching and camping. Only thus will it be possible to train the commanders, the quartermasters, the commissaries, the doctors, so that they may by actual experience learn to do their duties, as naval officers do theirs. Only thus can we do full justice to as splendid and gallant a body of men as any nation ever had the good luck to include among its armed defenders."

Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., Naval Attaché, U. S. Embassy in London, made an address at a recent banquet of the Institute of Marine Engineers in that city which has received the cordial approval of British naval officers. Commander Clover dealt with the amalgamation of the executive and engineer branches of the American Naval Service, and The Army and Navy Gazette, of London, in commending his opinions, observes that he has indicated the manner in which the same problem, which is pressing for settlement in the British Navy, should be solved. To the question, "How has the new system in the American Navy worked thus far?" Commander Clover answers that there are a number of the older officers in both branches who see no good in it. But the younger officers who are less affected with the prejudices inherent with the old system heartily approve of it. "It is not yet time," he contends, "to state whether it will be a failure or a success; but should it prove a failure, which I believe will not be the case, it will be on account of old prejudices and want of a united effort to make it a success." Commenting on this statement, our London contemporary remarks: "His explanation of how it became possible to bring about the change which has taken place in the United States Navy is most lucid, and gives ground for hoping that by similar steps we also may find salvation. It is most important that the authorities should realize, and we believe they do realize, the difficulties and the dangers of the situation."

President Roosevelt, on November 21, signed the commission of Capt. William Crozier, of the Ordnance Department, to be Chief of Ordnance under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901. General Crozier will succeed General Buffington, retired from active service because of age. There has been considerable discussion in Army circles as to whether or not any officer, junior in the grade to lieutenant colonel, could be appointed chief of a staff department. The War Department has interpreted the law to mean that so long as there are any officers in a

staff department holding permanent commissions therein such officer, no matter what his rank, is eligible to appointment as chief. This interpretation was satisfactory to the President, and Captain Crozier has been appointed at the earnest solicitation of Secretary Root. It will be remembered that the JOURNAL was first to predict the appointment of Captain Crozier. It is held by the War Department that Crozier's appointment as chief of ordnance is for a period of four years and not for the remainder of his active service in the Army.

It is hinted at the Navy Department that plans are being formulated for the acquirement of coaling stations for the use of our warships, which will defend the Isthmian canal. Now that the treaty is signed and England has submitted to our demand that we defend the canal according to our wishes, it has become incumbent upon the Navy Department to make such preparations as are necessary for the maintenance of a fleet in the vicinity of the proposed canal. These stations will be established at Almirante Bay, the Chiriqui Lagoon, Colombia; the Gulf of Dulce, Costa Rica; the Danish West Indies and Galapagos Island, off the coast of and belonging to Ecuador. Admiral Dewey says the canal can be defended only by the Navy. Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and a member of the Naval War Board, says the defense of the canal will be the guns of the American fleet, and in order that the fleet may operate from nearby bases it is necessary that they be established without delay.

The Army and Navy Gazette holds that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller was not guilty of even a technical offense in defending himself against attack in the speech which cost him his command and led to his retirement on half-pay. It says: "The only regulation that governs military officers in this regard is one which forbids them to give information to the press. It is impossible to treat the reference to the telegram as an improper revelation, for it was already public property. Buller's was a personal explanation, which might be out of order, but was not an offense to call for punishment. Buller most carefully avoided any expression dealing with his military superiors, their judgment, or their actions; his speech throughout was a spirited defense against rancorous attacks. Reticence would, of course, have served better; had he held his tongue the burden of Buller's defense would have rested upon Mr. Brodrick, who next session might have found himself obliged to defend his appointment by passing encomiums upon the man he has now condemned."

It is expected that Congress will revive the grade of Vice-Admiral which expired by limitation with the death of Rear Admiral Rowan March 31, 1890. If the selection for the grade is made by seniority Rear Admiral John A. Howell will be promoted, if the bill becomes a law before his retirement, March 16, 1902. Admiral Remey, who follows next, retires Aug. 10, 1903. Farquhar, April 11, 1902; Watson, Aug. 24, 1904; Casey, Sept. 11, 1903; Cromwell, Feb. 9, 1902; Higginson, July 19, 1905; Rodgers, Oct. 3, 1904; Kempff, Oct. 10, 1903; Sumner, Dec. 31, 1903; Barker, March 31, 1905; Cotton, Feb. 15, 1905; Evans, Aug. 18, 1908; Terry, Dec. 28, 1904; Miller, Sept. 13, 1904; Read, June 13, 1904; Taylor, March 4, 1907; Johnson, June 1, 1904; Shepard, Sept. 16, 1905. Assuming that Admiral Howell retires before the bill becomes a law, that promotion is made by seniority, and that those eligible to appointment live until they are retired, the Vice Admirals during the next seven years, in case the grade is revived, will be Remey, Watson, Higginson and Evans.

Most important action was taken by the Naval Board on Construction, at a meeting, Nov. 21, which settles the question of superposed turrets for the Navy. The board has unanimously agreed not to recommend the superposed turret for the new battle ships. Although the question of battery has not been finally settled, it is known that essential features of the report of the minority of the board will be agreed to, except that seven-inch guns will constitute a part of it. Twelve, eight, seven and six-inch guns will all be used. The action of the board means that only one report on design will go to Congress, instead of two, as had been feared.

It is reported in Washington that President Roosevelt has settled the numerous applications for his two appointments to Annapolis by stating that he will carry out the promise of the late President and appoint to the next vacancy a son of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. It seems that President McKinley told the Admiral that his son should have the next appointment if he was of the required age, and lately President Roosevelt's attention has been directed to the promise. It is understood that the President also intends to give a cadetship at Annapolis to a grandson of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland. No official announcement, however, has yet been made regarding the latter.

One thing which pleasantly surprised General Wood during his recent tour of inspection in Cuba was that wherever he went the Cuban and American flags were invariably twined together in the public decorations. In some towns were to be seen specimens of the work done by the children, among which were drawings of two flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Cuban flag twined together or side by side. These were to be seen in drawings on paper, and in one town where the Mayor was taken completely by surprise and was mortified that he did not have time to properly prepare for the reception of the Governor General, was to be found on the blackboard of the schoolroom fine specimens of drawings of the two flags together. The drawing was at the head of the room and all the children were facing them.

Among the recent publications of the Treasury Department is a full report of the decisions rendered between July 1 and Sept. 1, of the current year by Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury, and Leander P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller. These decisions include several on questions of law relating to the pay and accounts of officers of the Army and Navy, all of which have been outlined in these columns.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF NAVY.

Hon. Frank W. Hackett's annual report as Assistant Secretary of the Navy is devoted largely to analyses of the supplementary reports which accompany it. One of the most interesting of these is that of Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Governor of Guam. Governor Schroeder states that of the \$41,771.63 expended for public purposes during the year \$9,182.33 went to purchase food for those made destitute by the great hurricane of Nov. 13, 1900. The cost of living in the island has increased so much that it has been necessary to raise all salaries.

Governor Schroeder asks that Congress be urged to provide money for public improvements in Guam. The cornerstone of the civil hospital in the town of Agana was laid by Mrs. Schroeder on June 10. No further appropriation will be required for the institution. A sanitary slaughter house, to insure a supply of healthy meat and present the natives with an object lesson in cleanliness, is under construction on public land near the sea. The most important project confronting the authorities is to provide proper facilities for education. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hiatt, of Nebraska, both competent teachers, have been employed to teach in the schools of Agana. The natives are eager to learn English. Unless the garrison is soon reduced, as the Governor hopes it may be, other quarters will have to be built or rented for the troops, as it is not right that the school accommodations should be withheld from the children.

Road construction is urgently needed in the island. The lack of public highways is a serious obstacle to development.

Except at Agana, where the supply is from wells unavoidably contaminated, the water is obtained from streams and is perfectly wholesome and good. A sewer system is needed at Agana.

The deaths in the island during the year numbered 255, of which 35 were caused by the hurricane. The births numbered 325. There is not a case of typhoid fever, smallpox or leprosy in the island. It is hoped that a census of the island will soon be taken. The improved health conditions of the natives is due almost wholly to the assiduity and ability of the medical officers of the Navy. The friendly feeling of the natives toward Americans is unmistakable. It has been somewhat checked by the detestable spirit of lawlessness displayed by a part of the marine battalion, but the uneasiness resulting from that cause is rapidly disappearing.

The little company of insular artillery, which forms the constabulary, although inefficiently armed, is an excellent body of respectful and reliable soldiers, with whose support alone there could be no hesitation in undertaking the government of the island.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REPORT.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., President of the Naval War College, sets forth that the permanent staff of the institution on Oct. 1, 1901, was as follows:

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, president; Comdr. J. B. Murdoch, Major H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Rush, Lieut. William McCarty Little (retired); Lieut. J. M. Ellicott, Lieut. J. V. Chase.

It is expected that Lieutenant Commander Rush and Lieutenant Ellicott will be detached during the present month. On special duty connected with the college were: Capt. C. F. Goodrich (detached Sept. 16, 1901); Capt. C. H. Stockton (detached March 3, 1901); Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce (retired) was ordered to duty in connection with the college Aug. 15, 1901, and Capt. Colby M. Chester Sept. 27, 1901.

The work undertaken during the winter, largely in connection with the general board, was so great that it required a larger staff than was then or is now available. In addition to the lectures by officers of the Navy others were delivered by several officers of the Army and by a number of distinguished civilians. The college is thus kept closely in contact with the thought of the universities of the country and of our public men, and also in closer understanding with the sister military Service. The lectures from the Army were: Gen. H. L. Abbot (retired); Gen. Fitzhugh Lee (retired); Major William Crozier, of the Ordnance Department; Major John P. Wissner, of the Artillery; Major C. A. Devol, of the Quartermaster's Department. Those from civil life were: Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Mr. Sheridan P. Read, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Prof. George Crofton Wilson, the Hon. John R. Procter, the Hon. Francis B. Loomis.

The subject of international law was discussed for the college by Prof. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, and Dr. George Grifton Wilson, of Brown University, delivered a series of lectures on "Submarine telegraphic cables in their international relations."

Particular attention has been given to the development of tactical questions, a subject the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. The estimates for the coming year include, with the approval of the Department, \$60,000 for a fireproof extension.

Prof. E. K. Rawson, Superintendent of Naval War Records, appeals for material for the Library and Naval War Records. He says: "It is doubtless true that many naval officers, as well as others, have in their possession documents of interest which might find a proper and suitable resting place in the library archives, for the use of future historians.

NAVAL STATION AT TUTUILA.

Comdr. R. F. Tilley, U. S. N., Commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, states in his annual report that amid general jubilation and rejoicing the American flag was hoisted on the hill above Swimming Point, just inside the entrance to Pago Pago harbor, on the 17th of April, 1901.

Pago Pago is the seat of government, and here are located the coaling station and steel pier now nearing completion.

The natives are gentle, kindly and easily governed. They have been disarmed, surrendering their guns without pay, though the Commandant has promised to try to persuade the American Government to recompense them. They are delighted with the annexation of their island to the United States and eager to learn American ways. As a result of the change the villages are in much better order, there are much larger planted areas, and the roads are everywhere kept clean and in good condition.

A school for girls has been established at Afao and one for boys at Tau. Each has an attendance of about 100. It is recommended that Congress appropriate \$5,000 to establish and maintain a primary school at Pago Pago for children of both sexes.

A revenue of \$7,500 has been obtained from the

natives, which has gone to pay the native officials and the expenses connected with their work.

Land is needed for the extension of the naval station and the increase of the coal-storage plant. It is recommended that money be appropriated for the purchase of land.

Summing up the results of all that has been done since Tutuila has been annexed by the United States, it will be found that there is now in this island an organized and successful government, under which the natives are quiet and happy and are advancing rapidly on the road to a higher civilization.

OPERATIONS OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., in charge of Naval Militia, states in his annual report that during the year but two requests were received from States for the assignment of a vessel to drill and instruct their naval militia, one from Maine, the other from New Jersey. The U. S. S. Dolphin was used in drill work for the naval militia of States bordering on the Atlantic, the U. S. S. Michigan for that of States bordering on the Great Lakes and the U. S. S. Philadelphia for the naval militia of States bordering on the Pacific. The naval militia of Louisiana took a ten days' cruise on the U. S. S. Stranger.

The painstaking manner which the work of the regular officers of the vessels carrying out the plan of the Department was done reflects credit on the officers and on the Service, as evidence of their interest in anything that may be of benefit to the Navy.

There are naval militia organizations in 19 States, with a total enrollment of 435 officers and 4,679 enlisted men. The money allotted to these bodies last year amounted to \$59,680.64.

Commander Southerland emphasizes the pressing need of a National Naval Reserve. "The advantage of such a force," he remarks, "is only too apparent when we realize how difficult it is to get men to man our vessels in times of peace. Our experience during the late war was conclusive in showing how nearly impossible it will be to get the great number of men who will be required for an expanded Navy at any outbreak of war."

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The ninth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was held in New York on Nov. 14 and 15, 1901. Among the prominent members in attendance were Lewis Nixon, Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U. S. N., Walter M. McFarland, Prof. Alexander McLean, Charles H. Cramp, Naval Constr. R. C. Veit, U. S. N., F. A. Hunnewell, J. Babcock, E. Platt Straitch, Prof. C. H. Peabody, P. Asst. Eng. John C. Kafer, U. S. N., retired; Prof. W. F. Durand, Horace See, and H. M. Toc.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Clement A. Griscom, who was then in Europe, Mr. Stevenson Taylor, Vice-President and General Manager of the W. A. Fletcher Company of Hoboken, was named as temporary chairman.

The annual report, read by the Secretary and Treasurer, Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, showed that the society had funds on hand amounting to \$7,328.82. The membership numbers 755. Suitable action was taken with regard to the death of Alexander Henderson, James S. Doran, N. R. Benson, H. W. Cramp, William E. Fitzgerald and Rear Admiral Bunce.

Clement A. Griscom was re-elected President, and Charles H. Cramp, Philip Hichborn, Charles H. Lorine, George W. Melville, George W. Quintard, Irvin M. Scott, Frank L. Fernald, Francis T. Bowles, William T. Sampson, and E. A. Stevens were named as Vice-Presidents. These are all re-elections save Naval Constructor Bowles, elected in the place of Rear Admiral Bunce, deceased.

Among the more important papers read before the society was one by Capt. E. B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on "Recent Experiments in Attacking Armor with High Explosive Shell." He introduced his subject with these striking statements:

"The struggle between the armor and the projectile is drawing to a close. The limit of flotation has practically settled the thickness of armor to be carried, and the manufacturers now bend their energies, with remarkable success, to improving the armor. With all this, however, the projectile is in the lead, and has now brought to its assistance the valuable aid of high explosives."

Continuing, Captain Babbitt said that when the Board of Ordnance was organized, the tests with high explosives took a wider range, due partly to the large fund at its disposal and partly to the increased activity of manufacturers. After mentioning various explosives which have claimed attention in recent years, he said:

"In 1898 thorite began its brilliant but short career. The sensitiveness of most of the high explosives brought forth during this period many novel ideas for firing them with safety, the most notable being the famous pneumatic dynamite guns, three of which were mounted on the Vesuvius, and were used at Santiago with so little effect. As late as August 23, 1899, a charge of 129 1-2 pounds explosive gelatine was fired from a 12-in. service rifle using an Isham diaphragm shell. The explosion of this mass against a 12-in. plate failed, on impact, to rupture the plate, but moved it bodily. More damage was done to a similar plate with a service armor-piercing shot, uncharged."

With the reorganization of the Ordnance Board in 1899, said Captain Babbitt, was introduced the present system of investigation, which, in its workings, has brought about conclusive results, and has, it is thought, given a most satisfactory explosive and fuse; in other words, a most powerful weapon for attack, superior to any possessed abroad of which we have any knowledge. The Captain continued:

"To carry out investigations covering all the conditions involved in constructing a comprehensive scheme of test and the expenditure of much money. We therefore first determined: (1) The relative force (by calculation) for actual density of loading in shell. (2) Specific gravity. (3) Density of loading. (4) Charge contained in 100 cubic inches. (5) Approximate cost of charge. (6) Ease of supply. (7) Method of loading. (8) Safety in manufacture. (9) Stability in heat test. (10) Non-hygroscopic. (11) Non-active on metals. If the above were satisfactory the explosive was tested in an impact testing machine devised by Captain Dunn, a member of the Board. In this is provided a shallow cup in an anvil capable of holding a few grains (by weight) of the explosive in such a manner as to prevent lateral expansion."

"By noting the height of fall of a known weight, the relative sensitiveness is determined. It is of interest to know that, in every case, subsequent armor tests have borne out the conclusions reached with this little machine. Having once determined a limiting drop, below which an explosive would fail in a gun, it is easy to reject, with-

out firing, all those below that limit, and indeed select only those approaching a higher drop limit that would indicate insensitiveness to impact.

"We have no means of determining the law of retardation in a plate, so for comparison are forced to assume that it is constant over the path.

"Under this assumption, considering the length of column of the explosive in each service shell, and the armor against which it is tested, it can be shown that the shock to the explosive in a 6-pdr. shell against a 2-in. steel plate is greater than in any of the service tests. For this reason, and on account of the relative inexpensiveness, the 6-pdr. r. f. gun was selected for the preliminary tests against armor. Standard plates, 1 inch, 1 1/2 inch, 2 inch and 3 inch, are used and firings made at each in order, till either the explosive bursts on impact or successfully resists the highest plate."

After repeated trials two explosives, namely, maximite and explosive "D" were selected as worthy of final test.

"Owing to the impossibility of controlling the explosives in an ordinary explosive character," said Captain Babbitt, "fragmentation tests are made by burying the larger shell fully charged and fused, about ten feet in sand and firing the fuse electrically. Fragments are then dug out, weighed and counted. Careful search is made for any unexploded material.

"The following extract from these fragmentation tests, gives an idea of the results obtained:

"1. 12-in. A. P. shell, maximite, buried 10 feet in sand. Frankford Arsenal A. P. detonating fuse. Weight of empty shell and fuse, 960 lbs. 4 oz.; weight of explosive charge, 50 lbs., 12 oz.; weight of metal recovered, 827 lbs., 7 oz.; number of fragments counted, 3,600; small pieces estimated, 2,718.

"2. 12-in. A. P. shell charged with explosive 'D.' buried 12 feet in sand. Frankford Arsenal detonating fuse. Weight of empty shell and fuse, 951 lbs., 4 oz.; weight of explosive charge, 57 lbs., 12 oz.; weight of metal recovered, 815 lbs.; number of fragments, 850.

"The first result quoted above is much above the average, and has not been duplicated. Indeed there is a limit to the size of useful fragments. A large number of fair-sized fragments driven with high velocity throughout the interior of a vessel would cause more damage than a much larger number of small fragments. Such a statement is always subject to modifications; if, for example, a shell should burst in a crowded part of the vessel, as was the case in the turret of the Japanese flagship at the battle of the Yalu, the more violent explosion would be more disastrous.

"Both explosives having met all requirements up to this point there remained the final tests against armor.

"Twelve-inch armor piercing shot having sufficient velocity for penetration are required to pass through a 1-in. face-hardened plate before the lot represented by the projectile is accepted. This was, therefore, adopted as the final test for the explosives, namely, that they must withstand the shock of impact of such a projectile on such a plate. It was led up to by firing first a 5-in. shell through a 3-in. tempered plate. Next, a 12-in. A. P. shell through a 7-in. tempered plate, and finally a 12-in. A. P. shot (capped) through a 12-in. Harveyized plate.

"All the above were unfused, and, in every case, the projectiles were recovered and, later, fragmented to increase our data on this subject.

"It should be stated that all armor plates are supported by heavy backings of oak strongly braced, and in rear of this is a large mound of sand in which the projectile finally comes to rest. At last the final test was reached.

"Imagine the tension as, from a safe distance, we stood with eyes to our glasses anxiously watching the distant field. The target, a 5 3/4-in. tempered steel plate, well backed with oak, defiantly faces the long slender 12-in. rifle. The red flag waves from the firing bomb-proof. It is answered. The flag falls, a bank of smoke from the gun, a flash of light at the plate, a dense, black, foreboding mass of smoke interspersed with flying timbers and bits of plate, two mighty roars in quick succession, a sigh of relief and satisfaction from the observers, and, for the first time, a 12-in. armor piercing shell, loaded and fused, has passed through heavy armor. While, later, heavier plates were used and the results therefore more satisfactory, the first success ever stands out most vividly in the minds of the experimenters."

Captain Babbitt concluded his paper as follows:

"Before closing it is necessary to mention a most important factor in this success, namely, the fuse. But of this little can be said. It is the secret of all our triumphs, and as such is being carefully guarded. It, like the explosive, passed through various stages. It was tested separately for its power to detonate the shell charges; its power to resist shock of discharge and impact; and, finally, under service conditions. It had its failures in the early stages, but, thanks to the skill and energy of Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., won out in the end.

"One of the most serious questions connected with an armor-piercing fuse is its delay action. Introducing, as it does, the time element, it is evident that an interval suited to light armor would not be satisfactory for heavy when the time of penetration is greater. As by far the greater part of a ship's protection is relatively light armor, a delay sufficient to cause detonation a few feet after penetration seems best. This gives us a burst when a shot is still in the 12-in. plate, but has penetrated.

"I think I am safe in saying that the results just enumerated are unique, and so far surpass those previously obtained as not to admit of comparison with them."

Mr. Charles P. Wetherbee, of the Bath Iron works, in a paper on "Changes in Torpedo Boat Designs" declared strongly in favor of abolishing those boats from the Navy. "The torpedo boat," said he, "is essentially a smooth-water vessel, and should be used for the purpose for which it was originally designed, i. e., harbor defense. If these vessels are to be sent to sea a radical change in model is necessary.

"In addition to the unsuitable model the torpedo boats and destroyers of the United States Navy possess some faults peculiar to themselves. They have too many useless fittings and attachments. Their machinery, through complication, is too liable to break down. Both hull and machinery have unnecessary weight devoted to the unimportant details that would serve better if expended on the vital parts.

"The features criticised in our present boats are largely the outcome of the attempt to use the boats in a service for which the type was never originally intended. They must be restricted to harbor defense, and a new type more in the nature of a dispatch boat must be designed for sea-going work."

Mr. J. F. Meigs of the Bethlehem Steel Company read a paper on "Late Developments in Ordnance and Armor," in which he submitted views quite at variance with those expressed by Captain Babbitt. "In a ship gun," said Mr. Meigs, "where the range is rarely accurately known, and where the ship is usually moving, accurate practice cannot be made at so great a distance as 8,000 yards. I think that most naval officers believe that with their guns, and in reasonably smooth water, they can make fair practice at 3,000 or 4,000 yards."

In the course of his paper Mr. Meigs said:

"It is perhaps not too much to say that the armor of to-

day has 40 or 50 per cent. more power to resist penetration than that of ten or twelve years ago of the same thickness. The same degree of superiority is not found in the gun.

"As the actual velocities for turret guns now afloat do not exceed an average of 2,300 feet, the turret guns of contending battleships can destroy each other only when within 600 or 700 yards range, and the guns of their secondary batteries, the ruling velocities of these being put at 2,300 or 2,400 feet, when within 1,000 yards range. Thus we may fix the fighting range of battleships at 1,000 yards.

"It may be said that the fighting range of ships has not so very materially altered in the past hundred years. There is one of its ruling factors which remains constant for all time. This is the accuracy and delicacy of the firer's eyes and nerves. If a man can appreciate four intervals in a second, and if the firing apparatus put into his hands is instantaneous in action, he can hit a ship 15 feet high, at a range of about 1,000 yards, when his own gun is swinging in rolling at an angular rate of one degree per second.

"Another important consideration is what is usually called the 'danger' space. With medium calibers, with 2,000 feet velocity the danger space is 1,100 yards. That is to say, the gun is independent of the range as the trajectory is so nearly flat at that distance. The new guns now coming along have 3,000 feet velocity, have a greater danger space with existing targets, and are therefore independent of the range up to 1,300 or 1,400 yards."

Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor, in a paper entitled "A Brief Comparison of Recent Battleship Designs," presented a comparative showing of the relative naval values of the newest battleships planned by different nations. Deducing his percentages from a type ship which he explained in the paper, he got these results indicative of the relative value of the ships: "Vittorio Emanuele (Italy), 52.0; Virginia (U. S.), 47.2; Duncan (Great Britain), 45.0; Wittelsbach (Germany), 44.6; Mikasa (Japan), 44.3; Borodino (Russia), 42.7.

A paper prepared by Edwin A. Stevens and Mr. C. P. Paulding, entitled "Some Notes on Tidal Corrections," described a series of progressive trial runs made on two days with the 30-foot steam cutter of the Brooklyn Naval Reserve. Data was carefully taken and recorded, and results plotted.

Another paper was entitled "Side Launch of Torpedo Boats and Torpedo Boat Destroyers," by Assistant Naval Constr. William G. Groesbeck, U. S. N.

NEW COAST SURVEY STEAMER.

The steamer Hydrographer, the latest addition to the surveying vessels of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has just been completed and turned over to the Survey by the builders, and is now at work in Chesapeake Bay collecting data for the second edition of "U. S. Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast, Part VI, Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries." This neat and efficient little steamer was built by the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company of New York and Philadelphia, who were the only bidders for the vessel at the amount appropriated. She is 101 feet long, 19½ feet beam, 9½ feet depth, and has a mean draught of 5½ feet when full of coal and water. Her net tonnage is 70.26 tons. For her size she is probably the most efficient steamer afloat, as she carries coal enough to steam 1,600 knots at a speed of 10 knots, and easily makes 11 knots.

The frames are of oak, and planking of yellow pine; she is fastened with locust treenails and composition spikes to 1 foot above the water line, and with galvanized fastenings above; all iron used in her construction is galvanized. She is classed A1 for 12 years by the American Bureau of Shipping, under whose inspection she was built.

She has a triple expansion engine with cylinders of 9½-13-24 inches and 14 inches stroke with Marshall valve gear, and develops 250 horse power; independent feed and circulating pumps, fire pumps, and feed pump besides independent feed pump and circulating pump for the evaporator and distiller.

The Reilly evaporator has a capacity of 700 gallons of water in 24 hours for the boiler, or 500 gallons capacity for drinking water. The capacity of her water tanks is 2,300 gallons.

A Roberts boiler of 250 horse-power supplies steam at 250 pounds pressure to the engine and 100 pounds pressure to the auxiliaries; all exhaust steam being trapped to avoid a waste of fresh water.

She is propelled by a four-bladed screw 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, with 7 feet 8 inches pitch, which made 240 revolutions on the trial trip, and when running 10 knots makes 200 turns.

The Hydrographer embodies some new features for so small a vessel; she carries one 25 foot whaleboat, one 20 foot whaleboat, and a 13 foot dinghy, all of which stow on deck in heavy weather. As she is liable to be sent through inland water and canals, guards extend along her sides to protect the boat davits; Baldt stockless anchors of 550 and 750 pounds duty for the cumbersome anchors and gear usually seen on the bows of vessels.

Her complement of five officers and sixteen men have commodious quarters, her berth deck being large, light, well ventilated, and heated by steam, pipe berths allowing a free circulation of air fore and aft.

The fittings of the cabin are plain but neat, everything else being sacrificed to comfort and convenience for the hydrographic work for which the vessel was built.

The officers now on board are Capt. John Ross, Naval Expert, commanding; Mr. H. C. Graves, deck officer, Class I; Mr. Harry Ely, acting chief engineer, and Mr. Talbot O. Pulizzi, clerk. Captain Ross and Acting Chief Engineer Ely were attached to the Hydrographer while she was being finished by the builders, the others having joined her since to complete her complement for the work upon which she is now employed.

The present work of the vessel is the collection of data for the correction and revision of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Coast Pilot of Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries, and includes information relating to pilots and where they may be found, best and usual anchorages, depths in the channels, repair and supply facilities, quarantine, harbor and anchorage regulations, and sailing directions. All sailing directions are checked by running the courses with the vessel, and remarks are added relating to lights, buoys and prominent features which may be of use to the navigator in following the directions. Tables of lights and fog signals, tides, reporting and storm warning display stations, etc., are included, also the available data relating to tidal currents.

In addition to the data collected while on the vessel, any available information in the office at Washington, including the hydrographic and topographic sheets of the latest surveys, and information from the reports of

the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., are included. State and municipal laws relating to pilots and pilotage, quarantine and harbor control; the storm warning displays of the U. S. Weather Bureau; National quarantine laws and the regulations of the United States Marine Hospital Service and the International and Inland Rules of the Road are included in the coast pilot appendices.

The Hydrographer carries a complete hydrographic party and outfit, and an important part of her work is the surveying of waters like Chesapeake Bay, where there are large shallow areas, for which she is particularly fitted because of her light draught and general handiness. She is also available for surveying work and special examinations in the shallow inland passages which are found along the Atlantic coast from New York to Florida, and her draught and size permit her to pass inland from the eastern end of Long Island Sound to Ocracoke Inlet, and from Charleston, S. C., to Fernandina, Fla.

MOSQUITO FLEET FOR PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Civil Commission, toward the end of October, took final steps to inaugurate a service of light-draught vessels in the Philippine Islands, which will be available for coast guard, revenue cutter and lighthouse service. The fleet and service will be organized and maintained by a bureau of which Comdr. A. Marix, U. S. N., as Captain of the Port of Manila, will be ex-officio head, thus adding materially to the already voluminous duties which he has ably carried on. The other members of the bureau, as yet to be appointed at this writing, will be two officers of the Navy, as Lighthouse Inspector and Superintendent of the Fleet, and an officer of the Army as Lighthouse Engineer.

The new service will be maintained out of the funds of the insular government, and will be under its control. Like the Revenue Cutter Service at home, it will have its own uniform and personnel, its officers holding commissions from the insular government. Many of its officers will probably be drawn from the commanders of the launches and other vessels under the control of the Civil Commission, and its enlisted force will be native in part at least. Captain Marix left Manila on October 18, to visit the British and Chinese ship yards at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, to decide at what points a proposed fleet of 20 light-draught vessels, intended for the new service, can best be built. His trip will last about six weeks, and at the end of that time he will place the contracts for the vessels probably at several yards in order to hasten the work of construction. The vessels will each be of about 350 tons burden, 150 feet long, and of light-draught, suitable to Philippine waters. Their cost is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000 each. Each ship yard to which a contract is given will be expected to turn out a finished vessel in from 6 to 8 months, and others at the rate of one a month thereafter; so that the final completion of the fleet will depend somewhat on the number of yards among which the 20 vessels are distributed.

Vessels of this Philippine service will be detailed by the chief of bureau for coast guard, revenue cutter, customs or other service, as needed, and should prove of material assistance in advancing the work of the civil government in the islands.

BRILLIANT WORK OF THE MARINES.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander in the Philippines, reports to the Navy Department under date of Nov. 20 that Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., with the marine battalion in the Island of Samar, attacked the insurgents in an almost impregnable position near Sajoton, near Bassey, Nov. 17, destroying three camps, killing thirty rebels and capturing forty bamboo guns, together with quantities of rice and stores. The Americans suffered no casualties except a few trifling wounds.

The trails leading to the strongholds were lined with poisoned spears sticking from the ground and were filled with hidden pitfalls. Major Waller's command attacked the enemy unexpectedly. To do this they had to scale a cliff 200 feet high; this they climbed barefooted, over bamboo ladders. At the top they found boulders piled ready to precipitate upon an attacking party. Major Waller says he was personally not present at the action. He praises Capt. David D. Porter and Capt. Hiram I. Bearss for their splendid work and says too much praise cannot be given the Marines themselves, whose behavior he characterizes as brilliant in every respect. The Major considers the scaling of the cliff 200 feet high as a new feature of warfare and says such men would be able to do anything anywhere. Thirty of the enemy were killed. Rear Admiral Rodgers has replied to Major Waller congratulating him on this successful action by his command.

Captain Porter is a grandson of the former Admiral of the Navy whose name he bears. He has taken part in several engagements in the Philippines, and was at one time cautioned for reckless bravery in battle.

The English Army and Navy Illustrated thus philosophizes on the subject of the Schley Court of Inquiry: "The Americans are free to manage, which implies that they are also entitled to mismanage, their own affairs. So we need say nothing in the way of criticism of the portentous enquiry they are making into the conduct of the naval battle of Santiago de Cuba. To us the only point of interest is the way in which it illustrates the tendency of naval operations to produce violent quarrels leading to public discussions and courts-martial. We have a string of them in our own history, some with the court-martial sequel and others without. It may be considered to begin with the Drake and Borough quarrel in 1587, and goes on through the Baddiley and Appleton dispute in the First Dutch War, with its successors the more or less uproarious and virulent shindies between Mathew and Lestock, Keppel and Palliser, Jervis and Orde, while there was a very narrow escape of another one between Lyon and Dundas in the Russian War. One might add to these a considerable tale of minor unpleasantness arising from the Dutch Wars of Charles II's time, when Admirals roundly accused one another of cowardice, and the American War of 1778-83, when Vinegar Parker was scarcely held back from abusing Rodney in print, and there was trouble between Hood and Graves after the battle of the Chesapeake. But it is unnecessary to multiply examples. Everybody knows how common naval quarrels have been if he knows naval history at all. The explanation probably is that naval men are more accustomed to see every miscarriage made the subject of an enquiry than soldiers are, and that when angry they forget the difference between trying a man for a specific act which caused loss or damage, and trying

him merely on the question whether he had done the most judicious thing. To this may be added the influence of a solitary and isolated life, shut off from the world, which made men brood, and under which they talked and hammered themselves into a state of chronic sulky indignation. There are few stranger examples of the naval quarrel than the first-mentioned above—that between Drake and Borough."

QUARTERDECK AND FORECASTLE.

U. S. S. Vicksburg, 3 Rate.
Off Cavite, P. I., Oct. 6, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

SIR: I have just seen Mr. Park Benjamin's article entitled "Quarterdeck and Forecastle."

I hasten to apologize to Mr. Benjamin for the use of the word "poses." What I should have said was "Mr. Benjamin prides himself as being at all times in touch with the Navy."

As Mr. Benjamin's article shows, he failed to grasp either my motive or my meaning when I wrote concerning the Training Station at Newport. With a slight contribution to Naval history I withdraw; and to avoid further controversy shall mention no names:

Some years ago an ex-Naval officer advanced a scheme by which extra officers would be available immediately in the event of war, but, strange as it may seem, the Department failed to make use of it during our late war with Spain.

The scheme ran somewhat this way: A list corrected to date of all Naval Academy graduates in civil life was to be kept by the Navy Department. In the event of war these gentlemen were to be given all the shore stations, and the same grade and relative standing they would have held if they had remained continuously in the Navy, thus releasing a corresponding number of active officers for service at the front. No provision, however, was made for any excess of Rear Admirals, Captains, and Commanders thus called into being.

Then indeed would the consumption of ink have been more than doubled, the enemy would have sued for peace and once more the great truth have been demonstrated that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

E. B. BARRY.
Commander, U. S. Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In view of the large number of vacancies still existing in the enlisted personnel of the Navy the Department is making renewed efforts to remedy this state of affairs, and with this end in view has decided to detail additional officers on recruiting duty. In furtherance of this determination Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., lately in command of the Lancaster, has been detached from that vessel and directed to take charge of the U. S. Naval Recruiting Station in New York. No efforts will be spared to effect a steady increase in the number of men to be enlisted for the Naval Service.

The launching of the U. S. S. Missouri will take place at Newport News, in late December or early January. She will be christened by Miss Marion Cockrell, daughter of Senator Cockrell, whose home is in Warrensburg, Mo.

Captain Patterson, who wants the St. Mary's school ship taken out of the control of Navy officers, says Naval officers know nothing of the requirements of the merchant service. "What experience do they possess in relation to merchant service life and to the handling of a square-rigged vessel with a dozen men? What know they regarding the stowage of cargo?" Then Captain Patterson, after a tribute to the gallantry and efficiency of Naval officers in their own domain, adds: "The character of the training on board of our schoolships is farcical under the present system. My daily experience with shipmasters affords me an opportunity of becoming familiar with their sentiments regarding schoolship graduates, and the consensus of opinion is that they are undesirable in any capacity on merchant vessels."

The Navy Department has been informed that the torpedo boat Goldsborough, built by Wolff & Zwicker, of Portland, Ore., was badly damaged at Seattle on Nov. 15, and will require considerable repairs. It appears that the Goldsborough had gone out to sea for an official trial, and owing to a fog, she lost her bearings and ran her bow into the dock, with disastrous results.

A handsome silver service was presented to the battleship Illinois on Nov. 16, at Newport News, Va. Asst. Secretary of the Navy Hackett, representing the Navy, accepted the gift in the presence of a large crowd. Among those present was Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Senator Mason of Illinois presented the service to the ship on the part of the people of Illinois. Captain Converse, U. S. N., commanding officer of the Illinois, accepted the gift on behalf of the battleship after Mr. Hackett had spoken. The silver set presented to the battleship contains ten pieces, handsomely engraved and lined with solid gold. It is valued at \$10,000.

A new steam-heating plant is to be installed at the Navy Yard, New York, by which ships at the yard undergoing repairs can be heated by steam from shore instead of being obliged to use their own boilers for that purpose. The plan is to have steam pipes run from the boiler room in the yard to the ships. The change will save much money in course of time.

The Court of Inquiry into the recent explosion on the British battleship Royal Sovereign has ascertained that the breech screw of the gun that exploded was by some means prematurely swung to before the operation was concluded of inserting the safety arrangement which would prevent such an accident when inserting a new striker. Owing to a miss-fire a new striker was being inserted when the accident occurred.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks is making preparations in conjunction with the Bureau of Navigation for the immediate test of the new floating dry dock recently taken to the Naval Station at New Orleans, La. A board of naval officers will be appointed to conduct the test and the Department has already issued orders to the Illinois and the collier Sterling to go to the station for the purpose of assisting in the test of the dock. It will be remembered that this dock was built at Baltimore and only recently taken to Algiers, now known as the New Orleans Naval Station. Officers of the Bureau of Yards and Docks are convinced that the dock is satisfactory in every respect and will prove of great value to the Navy.

The U. S. S. Kearsarge arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 18, from North River, where she has been lying for two weeks waiting for a chance to dock. She is to have her hull scraped and painted. The work will be rushed through rapidly to enable the flagship to join the fleet at the earliest possible date. The Massachusetts has been at the Yard for a month and is about ready for a cruise.

The Subic Bay Naval Station promises to become an actuality in the near future, and the Navy is to be con-

gratulated that the station is to be placed in a position to carry out any work required for the squadron serving on that far-away station. The President has lately issued an executive order creating a naval reservation of a large tract of land acquired by the Navy Department at Olongapo, and the Department will now proceed with all despatch to construct at this point a Navy Yard and docking station of the first order, patterning its work somewhat after the plans of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The progress of this important work will give opportunity for transferring a large portion of the present outfit at Cavite from this point to Olongapo, and as soon as possible the new yard will be prepared to undertake the repairs and docking of the large fleet of naval vessels now doing duty in and around the Philippine Islands. It is the intention of the Navy Department to construct in the near future permanent stone docks of sufficient size to dock any ship flying the American flag.

It is expected that the U. S. S. *Wheeling* will be ready for active service by January 1. It is the present intention to have the *Concord* return from Panama by that time, and have her crew place the *Wheeling* in commission.

Emperor William, Nov. 18, took part in a debate by the Society of Naval Engineers at Berlin on the subject of the placing of heavy guns on battleships and its effect upon their design and construction. His Majesty referred to the influence of military requirements upon the development of ship construction and artillery, and pointed out how the aim of Germany had always been to allow the opinions of the officers who had to navigate ships to have as much influence as possible on the ship builder and the constructor. Germany, he said, was the first nation to place a Captain still on the active list at the head of the Construction Bureau. He believed that the types of vessels now being launched in German yards represent the very best need for the purposes of the country. Emperor William concluded his remarks with the following anecdote: "Some fifteen or twenty years ago my interest in and my zeal for naval questions led me to approach an old naval officer and request of him an explanation of the metacentre of a vessel. He answered that he himself did not exactly know what this was, and besides, it was a secret. He could only tell me that if the metacentre was in the maintrunk, the vessel would capsize."

The U. S. S. *Alabama* and *Massachusetts* left the Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 21, bound for West Indian waters for a winter cruise. Both ships will first proceed to Chesapeake Bay, where they will participate in speed trials.

Speaking of the estimates for a naval station in the Philippines the Philadelphia Bulletin says: "The idea of spending thirty-two millions on a single naval station on the other side of the earth will strike most Americans as indefensible. A fraction of this sum, honestly expended, would dig a thirty-foot channel in the Delaware from Philadelphia to deep water. The whole amount would build and equip half a dozen first-class battleships, or it would complete the nation's system of seacoast defenses so effectively that the chief parts of the United States would be secure against any conceivable attack." The question is not what this naval station costs, but whether our system of naval defense requires that it should be built. If there is an equal necessity for using money for other purposes, that money should also be appropriated. The most saving policy is not always the wisest one for a great nation, any more than it is for any other large owner of real estate with unlimited means at his command.

The new monitor *Florida*, built by the Crescent Shipbuilding Co. of Elizabeth, N. J., is to be launched on Nov. 27 by moonlight.

Upwards of 100 gentlemen attended the banquet of the Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at Delmonico's on Friday evening, Nov. 15. Among the speakers was Mr. Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who in the course of his remarks said: "When you are ready to build a great merchant marine you will find that the United States Steel Corporation is ready to compete with the world and that its prices won't be the highest. It is to our interest to aid in the building of ships which will take steel to foreign markets cheaper than they do now." Mr. Job E. Hedges made a humorous address, and speeches were also delivered by Judge Goldfogel and the Hon. C. N. Fowler, of New Jersey.

MANILA BAY PRIZE CASES.

The Treasury Department has been paying the bounty for destruction of the Spanish vessels in the engagement at Manila Bay and much interest is manifested as to when prize money arising out of the same engagement is to be distributed. A libel was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to condemn as prize the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, vessels of the Spanish Navy sunk in the engagement, but afterwards raised, and now in our Navy, and for which it is claimed that the captors were entitled to prize money. There is also some \$200,000 worth of property captured afloat, which is claimed as prize; and there was the capture of the arsenal at Cavite with all the equipment therein for naval vessels. All these stores to fit out naval vessels are claimed as prizes. Judge Bradley, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, rendered a decision condemning as prize the vessels captured and the property taken afloat, but not allowing as prize any of the property captured ashore, and certain non-seagoing craft, such as derricks and cascos, which were captured about the harbor. From this decision the Government took an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and because of this the case must go up to the Appellate Court. The counsel, Messrs. Herbert and Micon and King and King, representing the captors, has also taken an appeal from that part of the decision adverse to the officers making the claims, so that the entire case will be reviewed in the Appellate Court, and will probably eventually go to the Supreme Court. It is expected that owing to the number of persons interested the case will be advanced and will be heard by the Court of Appeals some time in December.

The second annual meeting of the Cuban Orphan Society will be held in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities building, 100 East 22d street, New York, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1901, at 4:30 P. M.

Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador, resumed his diplomatic duties at Paris, France, Nov. 18. His health is completely re-established.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.

Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States warships addressed to care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, Commander-in-Chief.

The following is the itinerary of the North Atlantic Squadron, winter 1901-1902. At New York N. Y., leave Nov. 25; Barren Island, Chesapeake Bay, speed, trials, Hampton Roads, Va., leave about Dec. 1, touching at Charleston, S. C., for 4 days; Havana, Cuba, arrive Dec. 1, leave Dec. 17; Matanzas, Cuba, arrive Dec. 17, leave Dec. 19; Culebra, Puerto Rico, arrive Dec. 23, leave Jan. 23; Port America, Puerto Rico, arrive Jan. 23, leave Jan. 24; Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, arrive Jan. 25, leave Jan. 28; Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, arrive Jan. 29, leave Feb. 3; Guantanamo, Cuba, arrive Feb. 6, leave Feb. 18; Cienfuegos, Cuba, arrive Feb. 20, leave Feb. 24; Colon, U. S. of Colombia, arrive Feb. 28, leave March 4; Cartagena, U. S. of Colombia, arrive March 5, leave March 8; Port of Spain, Trinidad, arrive March 10, leave March 15; St. Pierre, Martinique, arrive March 17, leave March 22; St. John, Antigua, and St. Thomas, D. W. I., arrive March 24, leave March 27; Culebra, Puerto Rico, arrive March 24, leave April 18; San Juan, Puerto Rico, arrive April 18, leave April 21; New York, N. Y., arrive April 26.

Mail address of the ships of the Squadron during the winter cruise will be as follows, viz.: "U. S. S. _____, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. Left Navy Yard, N. Y., Nov. 21, for Chesapeake Bay.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. Left Navy Yard, N. Y., Nov. 21, for Chesapeake Bay.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. Ordered from Navy Yard, N. Y. to Chesapeake Bay.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, United States of Colombia, South America. Address San Juan, P. R.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. Left Key West, Fla., Nov. 18. To proceed to Colon, Colombia. Address Colon, Colombia, care of American Consul.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Genoa, Italy.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Genoa.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Genoa.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Tutuila, Samoa.

ABARENDA, Comdr. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. Left Acapulco, Mexico, Nov. 17. To proceed to Panama, Colombia. Address there, care of American Consul.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.

IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Panama, United States of Colombia. Address as above.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. Capt. C. C. Todd ordered to command. At Yokohama, Japan. Address there.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander.) Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Hong Kong, China. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Kari Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Cruising on light house duty.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Cavite, P. I.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingerson. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Coggswell. At Catbalogan, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Hong Kong, China.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Woosung, en route to Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Shanghai, China. Address of vessel should be always care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, China.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Hong Kong, China.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Hong Kong, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Left Cavite, P. I., Nov. 12, for Newchwang, China, to go into winter quarters.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Nanking, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Cavite, P. I.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Catbalogan, P. I.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Confort. At Cavite, P. I.

GAROQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Samar, P. I.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Cebu.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. In San Juan, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cavite, P. I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. T. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Cavite, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite, P. I.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Catbalogan, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left Honolulu Nov. 9. To proceed to Guam, Ladron Islands, and Manila, P. I.

Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Left San Diego, Cal., Nov. 18 for Magdalena Bay. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Barbadoes Nov. 11 for St. Thomas; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Hold mail.

AMPHITRITE, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising with following itinerary: Left Tenerife Nov. 11 for Martinique. Address Fort de France, Martinique.

CONSTITUTION, Capt. John J. Huneker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Navy Yard, N. Y. To be commissioned about Dec. 1.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. On cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Villefranche, France, Nov. 13 for Naples, Italy; will leave Naples Nov. 21; arrive Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, Dec. 7; leave Jan. 6 and arrive Algiers, Africa, Jan. 11; leave Jan. 31, and arrive Gibraltar Feb. 10; leave Feb. 12, and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Tenerife, Canary Isles, Feb. 25; leave March 2, and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1902.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary: At Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I. Will leave Dec. 1 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 18, and arrive Curacao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guanabano Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address St. Kitts, W. I.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At Navy Yard, New York, for repairs. Address there.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. Left Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I., for Santa Lucia. Address Guanabano Bay, Cuba.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Left San Francisco for Magdalena Bay Nov. 16. The itinerary of cruise is as follows: Arrive "Magdalena Bay Nov. 26, leave Dec. 15; arrive Pichilinque Dec. 16, leave Dec. 20; arrive Hilo Jan. 10, leave Jan. 16; arrive Christmas Is. Feb. 8, leave Feb. 10, arrive Pago Pago Feb. 22, leave March 9; arrive Guam April 8, leave April 18; arrive Boni April 27, leave May 2; arrive Yokohama May 8, leave May 18; arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. "Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. The sole permanent address of the ship is Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal. Mails will be forwarded from Ferry Station at every opportunity.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is the itinerary of the Monongahela: At Gibraltar; leave Naples, Italy, arrive Gibraltar, November 24; leave December 2, and arrive Barbados, W. I., December 25; leave January 16 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 21; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Bridgetown, Barbados.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

RAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Boston Navy Yard, Mass. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Charleston, S. C., attached to Training School at Port Royal.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wedleigh, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C.
Lieut. L. A. Chandler, in charge.

Ens. C. H. Woodward, assistant in charge.

BAILEY, BAGLEY, STOCKTON, SHUBRICK, BIDDLE, BARNEY (en route).
TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.
Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

Ens. J. Halligan, assistant in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, PORTER—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. At Malta. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ALEXANDER. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CAESAR. Left Algiers, Africa, Oct. 23, returning to United States. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

HANNIBAL. At Boston, Mass. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

LEONIDAS. At Norfolk, Va. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NERO. Left U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilingue Bay, Mexico, for Norfolk via Straits of Magellan. Address Montevideo, Uruguay.

POMPEY. Left Cavite, P. I., Nov. 12, for Newchwang, China. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

FINN COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 64, OCT. 28, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published for the information of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy, and in view of said decision, landsmen for training who are rated and transferred to the artificer, special or messmen branches of the service shall not forfeit the benefit of the outfit for clothing allowance provided by act of Congress approved June 7, 1900.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

The Comptroller in this decision in answer to a question as to whether a landsman is entitled to the allowance for outfit for which he was credited, he having been given a higher rating than landsman, in which he enlisted, says that a landsman having once enlisted in good faith for training as a seaman, he may be furnished his outfit independently of the fact that he may soon thereafter be transferred to another branch of the service. If he enlisted in good faith for training for seaman, he may be allowed to retain his credit for his outfit, provided he has actually expended said amount for that purpose.

G. O. 63, OCT. 25, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces changes in the U. S. Navy Regulations, 1900, in Arts. 885, 906, 910, 990, 1579, 1225, 1515, 1566 and 1579. This latter refers to closing up accounts of deserters.

G. C. M. O. 157, SEPT. 27, NAVY DEPT. Publishes G. C. M. cases relating to enlisted men.

G. O. 67, NOV. 14, NAVY DEPT.

Describes the territory set aside for the Subic Bay Naval Reservation, situated in the provinces of Zambales and Bataan, in the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 15.—Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind, to Cincinnati, Dec. 2.

Capt. W. Boone, detached works Nease & Levy, Philadelphia, etc., Nov. 22; to Chester, Pa., as inspector of steel, Nov. 23, as relief of Carpenter Burke.

Capt. A. Burke, detached duty connection inspector of steel, Chester, Pa., etc., Nov. 23; to Prairie.

NOV. 16.—Comdr. C. Thomas, commissioned from Oct. 26, 1901.

Med. Insp. L. G. Heneberger, commissioned from Oct. 29, 1901.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, commissioned from Dec. 28, 1900.

Paym. Clk. Selden F. Rose, appointed duty Olympia; report Dec. 10, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, when discharged treatment of the Quartermaster's office during the absence of Col.

Colonel F. L. Denny.

NOV. 19.—Lieut. R. B. Sullivan, ordered to proceed from Marine Barracks, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, to the Navy Yard, New York, as a witness before the general court-martial now in session.

Act. War. Mach. M. A. Rossiter, detached Hartford, to Columbia immediately.

Act. War. Mach. M. S. Holloway, detached Hartford, to Columbia immediately.

Act. Btsn. J. Winn, to Franklin.

Cable, South Atlantic Station, Rear Admiral Cromwell, Genoa, Nov. 19, 1901.

Paym. Clk. George T. Southgate, condemned medical survey; detached Nashville; to Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

War. Mach. John F. Storin, under sentence G. C. M.; detached Chicago; to home.

NOV. 20.—Act. War. Mach. B. Heggenhaugen, to Eagle.

Act. War. Mach. E. W. Andrews, detached Washington yard, etc.; to Illinois Dec. 1.

Act. War. Mach. D. C. Beach, detached Washington yard, etc.; to Illinois Dec. 1.

NOV. 21.—P. A. Surg. C. A. Crawford, commissioned from June 1, 1901.

Lieut. D. V. H. Allen, to Topeka, etc., Dec. 2.

Lieut. W. H. Buck, detailed Chicago; to home and wait orders.

Cablegram from Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Remey, Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 21:

Lieut. Walter J. Sears, detailed Glacier; to Manila.

A. Paym. Phillip W. Delano, detailed Guam; to San Juan de Austria.

P. Clerk W. D. Ballard, detailed Guam; to Cavite Station.

Lieut. (J. G.) Robert H. Osborn, detailed Manila; to Albay.

Cadet Hayne Ellis, detailed Manila; to Albay.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 15.—1st Lieut. L. M. Harding, ordered to Recruiting Office, Cleveland, to swear in recruits during the temporary absence of Capt. J. E. Mahoney.

Capt. J. E. Mahoney, granted seven days' extension of leave.

NOV. 16.—Major T. C. Prince, detached from Naval Hospital, Mare Island; ordered to his home and granted two months' sick leave.

Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, detached from Naval Hospital, Mare Island; ordered to his home, reporting arrival.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton, granted leave of absence for three months from Nov. 16.

Capt. W. B. Lemly, ordered to proceed to Washington and report on the 18th inst to the Brigadier General Comma dant.

Capt. Henry Leonard, ordered to break camp at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, and to proceed with command to the Charleston, S. C., Exposition.

NOV. 17.—Capt. W. B. Lemly, ordered to assume charge of the Quartermaster's office during the absence of Col.

Colonel F. L. Denny.

NOV. 18.—Lieut. R. B. Sullivan, ordered to proceed from Marine Barracks, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, to the Navy Yard, New York, as a witness before the general court-martial now in session.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter Manning, Captain Buhner, from Dutch Harbor arrived at Tacoma Nov. 9. She reports a rough trip down, it being one continuous round of high seas and furious gales. She was the last steamer to leave Dutch Harbor before the beginning of winter. During the past summer the officers of the Manning performed splendid service in hunting down the murderer of the Sullivan boys and P. J. Rooney, their companion, and as a result of the evidence collected by the Manning's officers James Hardy was convicted of the murder. It is probable that the cutter Manning will winter on Puget Sound, making her headquarters at Tacoma.

Secretary Gage in G. O. 69, Oct. 25, 1901, directs that from and after this date no commissioned officer of the Revenue Cutter Service who has not served at least ten years attached to vessels in commission will be considered eligible for assignment to special duty on shore, except only in case where the officer may be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, because of his well-known ability and fitness for some special line of duty.

NOV. 18.—1st Asst. Engr. H. Kotzschmar, Jr., granted thirty days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright, directed to report to Chief Engineer Doyle at San Francisco for professional examination.

NOV. 15.—Third Lieut. Eugene Blake, Jr., granted an extension of leave to Dec. 1, 1901.

Third Lieut. T. M. Molloy, from the McLane to the Forward.

NOV. 16.—Second Lieut. L. T. Cutter, detached from the Fessenden and granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. W. J. Herring, granted fifteen days' leave.

Third Lieut. F. W. Smith, from the Morrill to the Seminole.

NOV. 18.—Second Lieut. F. J. Haake, detached from the Morrill when that vessel is placed out of commission, and granted twenty-one days' leave.

Second Lieut. B. H. Camden, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

First Lieuts. E. P. Bertholf, D. H. Jarvis, 2d Lieuts. W. E. Hall, Chief Engrs. D. F. Kelley, E. G. Schwartz, and 1st Asst. Engr. W. H. Warren, retired, registered at the Department recently.

REVENUE CUTTER VESSELS.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Willey, Wilmington, N. C.

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.

BOUETWELL, Capt. J. A. Slamm, Newbern, N. C.

CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brain, (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, (Harbor duty), Boston, Mass.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, (Practice ship) (Address Anne Arundel County) So. Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore, (Receiving ship) Baltimore, Md.

DALIAS, Capt. W. J. Herring, New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore, Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Capt. J. B. Butt, Galveston, Tex.

GOLDEN GATE, Capt. M. A. Healy, (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tizard, Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM, Capt. J. W. Howison, New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild, (Harbor duty) Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Savannah, Ga.

HARTELEY, Capt. M. A. Healy, (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Pengar, (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. W. Joynes, (Anchorage duty) New York, N. Y.

MANNING, Capt. Albert Buhner, Tacoma, Washington.

MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. A. Falling, San Francisco, Cal.

MCLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.

MORELLI, Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, repairing at San Francisco, Cal.

RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers, Boston, Mass.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, San Francisco, Cal.

WASHINGTON, Lieut. W. S. Howland, (Harbor duty) Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gording, Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Capt. S. E. Maguire, Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Lieut. P. W. Thompson, Portland, Me.

TRIAL OF COLONEL MEADE.

Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., appeared before a G. C. M. at the Navy Yard New York, Nov. 18, to answer charges of intoxication and scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of morals and to the scandal and disgrace of the Service. The composition of the court is as follows: President, Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, commandant of the League Island Navy Yard; Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C.; Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, U. S. N.; Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N.; Capt. Colby M. Chester, U. S. N.; Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, U. S. N.; Capt. French E. Chadwick, U. S. N.; Capt. Asa Walker, U. S. N.; Capt. George W. Pignatt, U. S. N.; Judge Advocate, Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N.; Assistant Judge Advocate, Capt. B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C.; Provost Marshal, 2d Lieut. A. N. Brunzell.

The accused was defended by Lawyers Lorenzo Semple, Paul Fuller, Jr., and T. D. Semple, representing Conder Brothers, attorneys.

Colonel Meade pleaded "Not Guilty" to both the charges and specifications. Col. F. L. Denny, U. S. M. C., the first witness, in his testimony stated that he had found Colonel Meade intoxicated on official duty on several occasions.

Speaking of a visit he made to the Navy Yard for inspection on March 1 last, Colonel Denny said: "I smelled liquor on Colonel Meade's breath. His eyes were bulged. His footsteps were unsteady. He strode up and down swinging his arms wildly as a man laboring under intense excitement. He said to me: 'I believe you are as much interested in this building as the contractors. You and the contractors are a lot of thieves—' He indulged in further profane and abusive language."

Colonel Denny also testified to another visit on April 30, and alleged other profane and abusive language from Colonel Meade. Counsel for the accused tried to show that bad blood existed between Colonel Denny and Colonel Meade, and that the charges were made on this account. Colonel Denny denied this. Counsel for Colonel Meade addressing the court said he desired to show the motive Colonel Denny had in making such a report. "I wish further to show that four months elapsed before he did make such a report, and that he did not make it until he heard that Major Lauchheimer had made some report and he wanted to back it up."

The Court took up the matter and asked:

"Why did you not report the accused to the commandant of the Navy Yard, and not wait until several months afterwards?"

"I did not repeat that to the commandant of the Navy Yard because, as I said before the Court of Inquiry, I did not think it my business to attend to the morals of the Marine Corps."

"Why did you change your mind on a later date?"

"Because I was commanded to do so by the brigadier general commandant of the Marine Corps."

At the session of Nov. 20 the only witness called was Major C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C. His testimony consisted chiefly of a statement alleging that Colonel Meade had been drunk during an inspection of Marines at the Navy Yard, New York.

Under cross-examination by the counsel for the accused, Major Lauchheimer declared that he could not and cannot now place any dependence upon the statements of the accused whether under oath or not. Several times the officer on the stand became considerably irritated by the rather pointed questions of the counsel for Colonel Meade, with the result that there occurred several verbal exchanges at arms between the two.

"Did you or not, on June 18, see the accused take one or more drinks of intoxicating liquor?" asked Judge Advocate Niblack.

"I did," replied Major Lauchheimer. "About noon on the 18th June Colonel Meade asked me and others to his quarters to take a drink. I first declined, but then accepted. Colonel Meade took two drinks of whiskey, and I did myself, but mine were small ones."

"When I first met Colonel Meade he was sober. After noon I saw him take two drinks. I did not see him until later in the afternoon, and then he was so incapacitated that I deemed him unfit for the proper performance of his duty."

Major Lauchheimer's official report as to an inspection and drill in June last was produced by the judge advocate. Major Lauchheimer read it. The report stated that the drill was poor and that he had curtailed it because Colonel Meade had been unfit to command by reason of being in liquor.

Major Lauchheimer was questioned concerning his allegation at the court of inquiry that Colonel Meade had declared there had been a conspiracy between Major Lauchheimer and Col. George C. Reid to make the latter the officer commanding at the Navy Yard. Major Lauchheimer reiterated again that Colonel Meade had accused Col. Reid of the conspiracy.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, one of the board, became exceedingly irritated at the questions of the counsel for the accused regarding the temperature on the day of inspection. Captain Chadwick angrily said:

"It is to be presumed that the Marines will not drill badly because of the heat."

At the session of the court on Nov. 21, the time was largely taken up in consideration of legal points. A decision was finally reached in effect, that the records of all evidence taken in a court of inquiry may be used by witnesses who were present in the court and whose evidence is given before a resulting court-martial. In other words, if a defendant offers statements which are made the basis of a separate charge, the members of the court of inquiry can be called as witnesses at the subsequent court-martial and may use the record to refresh their memory. This reverses the decision of the court made on Nov. 20. Lieut. J. S. Hooker, of the Marine Corps, testified that in his opinion Colonel Meade was sober during the drill at the barracks on June 18, when the command was inspected by Major Lauchheimer.

Richard D. Ware, Secretary of the Puritan Club of Boston, was called to testify regarding a statement made by Colonel Meade that the club in 1897 had withdrawn an invitation issued to Major Lauchheimer. He testified that there had been no withdrawal of the invitation extended to Major Lauchheimer and that the guest had impressed him as being a very agreeable and pleasant person.

The iron steamer McPherson, formerly used as an Army transport, built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1881, was sold at public auction at 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 7, 1901, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall street, New York city. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 410 feet between perpendiculars; breadth of beam molded, 39 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 33 feet; draft forward, light, 16 feet 4 inches, loaded, 18 feet 6 inches; draft aft, light, 20 feet 5 inches, loaded, 22 feet 6 inches; tonnage, by measurement, gross 3,600, net 2,277. Main engine built in Rotterdam in 1898. She sold for \$11,150.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 31, 1901.

Just before leaving Manila on Oct. 18 I called on Aguinaldo, who was found playing chess with Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, 22d Inf., who has charge of him. He was polite, but as he spoke but little English and I less Spanish, conversation dragged somewhat. The Filipino leader is intelligent looking, but not impressive in personal appearance. The general opinion among our Army officers is that the inhabitants of these islands are not capable of developing them. They are not a nation, but a conglomeration of various races, separated by widely varying customs and diverse ideas. The best prospect of turning the Philippines to account would seem to be with Chinese labor. The Chinese are hard workers, and though they may carry home to China the money they gather here they will leave behind them the result of their labors, which will be the chief product of their industry. The hatred the Filipinos have for the Chinese may, however, introduce a perplexing complication into this problem.

Few at home realize the extent and importance of these islands—that Luzon is larger than Kentucky, Mindanao than Maine; that several of the other islands could easily hold Rhode Island or Connecticut and still have room left. The natives have exaggerated ideas of the opposition at home to the acquisition of their territory and untold mischief has been created among them by the ranting of the so-called Anti-Imperialists. Although their hopes and expectations were disappointed by the re-election of McKinley, they do not yet realize the practical unanimity which prevails at home as to the necessity of continuing our rule over this Archipelago, whatever may have been the original differences of opinion as to going so far afield to seek an addition to American territory and population.

In leaving Manila I had an illustration of the way some things are done there. Though we were ordered aboard the merchant steamer Sung Kiang which was to take us to Hong Kong, we did not sail until 1 P. M. the next day. Among the passengers was Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman, U. S. N., on his way to Japan on sick leave, and Comdr. Adolph Marix, U. S. N., Captain of the Port of Manila, going to inspect some ship repairing in China and Japan. When we got beyond Corregidor, we struck the tail end of a typhoon, which gave us a pretty lively time in this small ship, especially as she hardly had load enough to ballast her. Hong Kong, where we arrived Oct. 21, is an interesting city, odd and unique in its natural features; backed by abrupt hills, some 1,800 feet in height, the houses sprawling up the hillsides and occupying every available point. On the hill top is a suburb composed of fine villas and reached by a steep cable tramway. The town is English in decoration and appearance, and is a fine example of what the English can do when given a working people to boss. The natives swarm over a great part of the town, but it is kept much too clean to have a Chinese appearance. There are fine office buildings and commercial houses along the water front, for Hong Kong is a great business centre. On the level ground are fine roads full of rickshaws, sedan-chairs being used to mount the hills. With Captain Sherman of the Navy I wandered over the hills among the gardens, which are very pretty, even in late October. From the highest point there is a beautiful view of the city and bay, with Kowloon in view on the mainland beyond. It was pleasant to come from the Philippines into a climate where there is enough snap and energy in the air to make exercise an enjoyment. It was still hot in the sun, as on one of our warm fall days, but the air was invigorating.

A couple of miles out from Hong Kong is "Happy Valley," where the British have their inevitable and thoroughly approvable race-course, cricket grounds and tennis-courts occupying odd corners, where an extra vigorous drive would send a ball a thousand feet or so into the next county. Bowen Road, a level walk clinging half way up the hillside, and Barker Road, leading to the summit, are lined with villas bearing a varied assortment of British houses, and delighting the eye with fine panoramic views.

At Hong Kong I took passage for Japan on the Empress of China, one of the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line, as fine as any Atlantic liner. It is an admirably managed steamer, the fare being of the best. Among the passengers were Commander Marix and Lieutenant Commander Sherman. We stopped en route at the mouth of the Woo Sung, a branch of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and from there went with others on a launch fifteen miles up the river to Shanghai, where in the old city we found a typical Chinese town, having narrow streets, etc., with "two-and-seventy stenches," swarming Chinamen, palanquins, snops with all sorts of Chinese wares, quaint markets, joss-houses where untold wealth in paper is burned to placate peculiar deities, ancient tea houses with odd stone carvings, a corn doctor, with a fine exhibit of corns, at work on a new victim, and a great variety of strange and novel sights.

From Shanghai we went to Nagasaki, reaching there Oct. 28, and finding in port the U. S. S. Transport Sheridan, which should have been on her way across the Atlantic a week ago. She has worked the packing out from around her shaft, and will have to go into dry dock, which gives opportunity to see something of Japan while she waits. On the Sheridan I found Col. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf.; Colonel West, and others I had parted with at Manila, so I am able to join them for the voyage home.

Of the Congressional party Senator Bacon had started for home on a commercial steamer. The others of the party were waiting for the Warren, which they took subsequently only to find themselves once more in a Japanese port when she broke down, and returned with them.

The Empress of China waited at Nagasaki long enough to give opportunity for a rickshaw ride to the busy little fishing town of Mogi, a delightful trip over a ridge 800 to 1,000 feet in height, up a winding valley with views back over the town and bay, between hills cultivated to the last inch, with terraces reaching to their summits, covered with rice paddy fields, irrigated from a local stream. Along the way we passed strings of little Japs, men and women, carrying everything from a basket of vegetables to a ton of rock.

Leaving Nagasaki and travelling through the Inland Sea, we reached Kobe Oct. 29, and were stopped at quarantine by the Japanese doctors, who are very much up-to-date. At Kobe we found the wife of Capt. John C. Fremont, U. S. N., who is booked to return by the Sheridan. Yokohama was reached on Oct. 31, the day this letter is dated.

W. G.

NAVAL ACADEMY FOOTBALL.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 21, 1901.

The most interesting game of the season was played here Saturday afternoon when the Naval Cadets defeated the football team of Washington and Jefferson College by a score of 17 to 11. The first half was marked by good defensive work on the part of the visitors and the Navy scored a goal and a touchdown only after the Pennsylvanians had made two fumbles on kicks and lost the ball. The first part of the second half was a walk-over for W. and J. and they scored a touchdown, goal and field goal in the first ten minutes. At this point Nichols went into the game and in the remaining fifteen minutes the Navy played their opponents off their feet and scored two touchdowns, from one of which a goal was kicked.

Belknap kicked off for the Navy to Hayes, who ran the ball back a good twenty-five yards. On the first two plays after the line-up, Montgomery carried the ball three yards and Fulkum two, earning a first down. Washington and Jefferson then began a series of usually short but consistent plays through the line. They played their team with the regular formations and occasionally used their tackles and guards back. Fulkum was the best ground gainer, making gains of ten and six yards. Montgomery and Reed also made some advances. When the ball had been worked down to the Navy's forty-yard line, a fumble lost it, and on the first play, a fake kick, Freyer gained a clean twenty yards. After this, however, the Navy made only slight gains on rushes during the half. They tried rushes on the opposing tackles and guards and were generally piled up with but little gain. However, a fumble of a punt put the Navy close to the visitors' goal. They were held for three downs on Washington and Jefferson's fifteen-yard line and tried for a goal from the field. The try was blocked, but the ball bounded into Freyer's hand, who scored a touchdown and also kicked a goal. This was the only score of the half.

The visitors played the cadets off their feet in the second half during the first ten minutes. They forced the Navy to punt after the kick-off and never lost the ball until they had scored a touchdown. Montgomery went over with the ball and Hayes kicked the goal. On the first line-up after the kick-off, Shantz carried the ball sixty yards. He was almost stopped without gain, but broke away and made the longest run of the game. At this point Captain Nichols went into the game and seemed to put new life into his team, as they turned the tables on the visitors and they were not in the playing again. The Navy used mass plays directly at the ends and always gained. Nichols scored two touchdowns, and Freyer kicked one goal.

Washington and Jefferson played a stiff game, and if the Navy can always play like they did in the last fifteen minutes of the game, there is still a chance against West Point.

The line up was:

Washington and Jefferson—Suter, left end; Lang, left tackle; Murphy, left guard; Hammer, center; Lipton, right guard; Hayes, right tackle; Shronts, right end; Aiken, quarter; Montgomery, left half; Reed, right half; Fulkum, full. Navy—Whiting and Farley, left end; Read, left tackle; Carpenter, left guard; Oak, center; Belknap, right guard; Adams, right tackle; Soule, right end; Smith, quarter; Freyer, left half; Strassburger, right half; Weaver and Nichols, full. Referee—Mr. Bird of Duquesne A. C. Umpire—Mr. Young of Cornell.

The Cadets were not so fortunate on Wednesday, Nov. 20, when they encountered the Columbia team, which scored 6 to their 5. The playing of the Cadets ought to have given them the game, but they were in hard luck. They were good in offensive work and grand in defensive tactics, but somehow they lost the goal five or six times by a fumble, or some other mishap, when within a few yards of it. After several failures, Columbia succeeded in making its only touchdown, from long runs by Weeks and Berrien, a fake play and double passes. The total gains of Columbia were about 100 yards, and though the Cadets gained 500 in all, they missed the game. The tackle-work play of Adams was fine, opening great gaps in Columbia's line. There was good end running by the halfbacks, Nichols plowing through the enemy's line like a catapult. But for the fumbling the play of the Cadets would have been without fault.

Belknap kicked off for the Navy. Marley got the ball and started up the field, but when tackled fumbled, and a cadet fell on the ball. Then the cadets began to hammer Columbia's line, which yielded slowly to the weight upon it. Nichols, Freyer, and Land rushed the ball forward and Land scored the first touchdown after five minutes of play. Freyer failed at goal. On Columbia's kick-off Smith got the ball and advanced it ten yards before he was downed. After a few rushes Belknap punted, this being the first time that Columbia had the ball in this half.

The Navy then brought the ball within twenty yards of a touchdown, where, on a fumble, Columbia got it again. The Navy's line held, however, and the cadets got the ball on downs and had rushed it to Columbia's ten-yard line when time was called for the first half.

In the second half, Bruce began by kicking off, and the Cadets were downed on the thirty-yard line. They tried rushing tactics again, but Columbia's defense seemed stronger, and the Cadets were forced to do considerable kicking. Columbia, on the other hand, began smashing into the Navy's line right and left, using several trick plays to advantage at the same time.

One of their plays resulted in Shaw getting the ball, which he passed back to Weeks, and, through good interference by Morley, Weeks made a run around the Navy's right end for twenty yards. He also made another run in this half of twenty-five yards.

With the ball on the Cadets forty-yard line, Columbia used a close formation play and Captain Berrien broke through and ran the distance for a touchdown. Bruce kicked the goal. Belknap kicked off again, and Weeks was downed on the thirty-yard line. Annapolis held ground and several exchanges of punts followed between Morley and Belknap. Annapolis had the ball on Columbia's forty-five-yard line, and with but six minutes to play tried hard to make another score. Nichols, Freyer and Strassburger, who had replaced Land, made good gains and the ball was forced to Columbia's ten-yard line. Here Columbia put up a stiff defense, held the Navy for downs, and the Cadets lost the last chance to score. Time was called soon after. Line-up:

Columbia—Boyeson, left end; Bruce, left tackle; Kindgen, left guard; Shaw, center; Duden, right guard; Smith, right tackle; Wolff, right end; Morley, quarter-back; Van Hovenberg, left halfback; Weeks, right halfback; Berrien (captain), fullback. Navy—Whiting, left guard; Fretz, center; Belknap, right guard; Fretz, left end; Reed, left tackle; Carpenter, left guard; Fretz, center; Belknap, right guard; Adams, right tackle; Soule, right end; Weaver and

Smith, quarterback; Freyer, left halfback; Strassburger and Land, right halfback; Nichols (captain), fullback.

Touchdowns—Ladd and Berrien. Goal—Bruce. Umpire—Prof. Paul Dashiel. Referee—Mr. Smith, Columbia.

The Naval Cadets are not to be allowed to have monopoly of the football at Annapolis, for the marines and sailors stationed here have each organized a football team and will contest on Thanksgiving Day. The winning team expects to play an eleven from the members of the Maryland National Guard at Annapolis.

Mr. William Spenser Murray of Boston, Mass., is visiting his father, Pay Director Murray, retired.

Since the improved game the Navy put up against the Carlisle Indians, Navy people are much more hopeful of defeating West Point. The improvement in some of the players was very noticeable and the whole team played with much more dash and vim than heretofore. Nevertheless, the Navy does not feel that it has as good a team as West Point, and only hopes for a victory by some unforeseen occurrence. The Navy will, however, back their team as strongly as ever before, and will ask no odds in the betting.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Nov. 14, 1901.

The members of the Artillery who recently arrived in the garrison are becoming rapidly settled. After spending six months in the national parks, troops H and I of the 15th Cavalry returned to the garrison Sunday, Nov. 10. The officers returning with the troops are: Major Louis A. Craig, Capt. George C. Barnhardt, Lieut. W. C. Tremaine, Lieut. Joseph L. McMullen and Lieut. W. S. Barriger.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, accompanied by Lieut. James F. McKinley, will leave Sunday, Nov. 17, for Washington, where he goes to act on the board of officers appointed to choose sites for Army camps of instruction. General Young expects to be gone two or three weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Page, U. S. N., are at the Occidental Hotel. Mrs. Page has been quite ill with malarial fever contracted at Yerba Buena, but is gradually coming back to health.

Ensign Cyrus R. Miller, U. S. N., entertained delightfully at dinner a few days ago on board the Albatross. Among his guests were Lieut. Fassett, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Hepburn.

The many friends of Mrs. Girard, wife of Col. A. C. Girard, will be pleased to learn that she is much improved from her severe illness.

Capt. and Mrs. George McK. Williamson arrived Tuesday, Nov. 12, and are at the Occidental Hotel.

Mrs. Josephine Zahm, wife of Naval Constructor Zahm, was a charming hostess at a luncheon and automobile party on Friday, Nov. 8, at Mare Island, given in honor of Mrs. J. T. Meyers, wife of Captain Meyers, who achieved fame during the siege of Pekin. Captain Meyers will leave shortly for Samoa.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. George Wheaton, covers were laid for twenty-two, and the affair was exceedingly handsome.

Capt. I. C. Jenks, accompanied by his family, is visiting Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Girard. Captain Jenks has been assigned to duty with the discharging camp at Angel Island and expects to report for duty in a few days.

Gen. S. B. M. Young was the guest of Mrs. Martin of San Francisco, Monday night, Nov. 11, at the Grand Opera.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Henry C. Merriam are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Granstan D. Phillips, of San Francisco. Lieutenant and Mrs. Merriam leave in a few days for Fort Adams, R. I.

General and Mrs. O. O. Howard, who have been visiting Captain and Mrs. John Howard at 1313 Taylor street, left a few days ago for their home in Burlington, Vt.

The engagement of Miss Mary Warren Denman and Capt. Frank B. Cheatham was announced Thursday evening, Nov. 7, at a musical given by the charming young fiancee. The announcement came as a great surprise and the young people were overwhelmed with congratulations.

Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, who has been in the garrison for some time, leaves in a few days for Vancouver Barracks.

One of the most brilliant weddings of the season took place Thursday, Nov. 14, when Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins was married to one of the garrison's most interesting young society girls, Miss Grace Grimes. The cozy quarters of Colonel and Mrs. Grimes were prettily decorated with flags and flowers. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a few intimate friends, was performed by Chaplain W. W. Brander of the 15th Cavalry. The nuptials were followed by a brilliant reception at which a large number of guests were present. Lieutenant and Mrs. Tompkins left Thursday night for Jefferson Barracks.

Among the Army officers registering at the Occidental Hotel during the week were: Capt. Edwin T. Cole, Lieut. John S. Fair, Lieut. Wm. M. True and Major A. Augur.

Among the new arrivals in the garrison are Major and Mrs. Charles Hobbs, who have been stationed at Angel Island for the last five months. Major and Mrs. Hobbs are occupying the quarters recently vacated by Colonel Adams.

Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the past week were: Capt. M. F. Steele, Major L. A. Craig, Lieut. E. W. Robinson, Capt. G. W. Ruthers, Capt. E. T. Cole, Lieut. Joseph McMullen, Lieut. John S. Fair, Lieut. J. C. Murphy, Capt. I. C. Jenks, Lieut. J. B. Wilson, Major A. H. Apnel, Lieut. Richard Strong, Capt. B. D. Slaughter and Chaplain J. H. Macomber.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 18, 1901.

Captain Dickman, of the 8th Cav., has been invited to speak before the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City on the evening of Nov. 25. His subject will be "Trade Relations With the Orient." Captain Dickman, who is at present on the Examining Board at the post, was formerly Lieut. Col. of the 26th Vol. Inf. and served on General Chaffee's staff in China as interpreter. He was an honor graduate of the Cavalry and Infantry School in the class of 1883 and is the author of many military papers.

The siege battery boys are wearing new insignia for their caps and instead of O of the 7th wear neat little numbers 16 beneath their crossed cannons.

The health of the troops at the post still continues excellent. This is due to the splendid sanitary arrangements at the post.

Mrs. Monroe of Fort Leavenworth gave a children's

Strassberger, fullback
Bruce, Um-
smith, Colum-

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Day. The
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has as good
victory by
l, however,
and will be

party Friday afternoon in celebration of her little daughter's birthday.

Lieutenant Pillow, of the 14th Cav., now stationed at Fort Logan, is in the city visiting friends. Lieutenant Pillow came here from West Point and was stationed at the post during the organization of the 14th Cav.

At a meeting of the Hop Association at the post on Tuesday evening it was decided to give informal hops weekly at the officers' club and once a month at Pope Hall.

Mrs. S. A. Wolf, wife of Major Wolf, has been visiting friends in the city. She will join her husband in San Francisco, from which place they will soon sail to Major Wolf's station in the Philippines.

Mrs. Charles Barth, wife of Captain Barth, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bittman, will leave soon on her return trip to Manila, accompanied by her little son and her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Bittman.

Riding practice is held every morning in riding hall. Since the cold weather has set in the mounts have become fractious and falls are the usual thing.

WEST POINT FOOTBALL.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1901.

The cadets were just recovering from the delirium occasioned by their game with Princeton when they had a serious relapse as a result of their triumph over the Quakers on Nov. 20. The score stood at the end of the game 24 to West Point to a goose egg for the University of Pennsylvania.

O, what do you think of our soldier boys,
Our soldier boys in gray;
O, don't they put up a most beautiful game
No matter with whom they play?

The Sun reporter says: "The annihilation of the visitors began a few minutes after the struggle began and was continued with brief interruptions until the finish. The cadets excelled the Quakers in every department—in attack, in defense, in team play, in kicking and individually. So speedily were the West Point assaults concentrated, with such rapidity of execution and so varied were they, that the Quakers were not only at sea in trying to stop them when they did gauge them, but were baffled in trying to fathom the nature of the attack. The Quakers fumbled atrociously, their offense was easily broken down and the cadets rarely failed to get the jump on them in scrimmages. The cadets not only played all points better from the standpoint of manual execution, but knew more football. The grit of the Quakers was unquestionable, but grit alone is a losing quality when pitted against both grit and skill. The Pennsylvanians were outplayed, outmaneuvered, out-generalled, and the only thing which prevented a worse defeat was the complicated guards back formation that enabled them to hang onto the ball a sufficient length of time to keep the Soldiers from making more than four touchdowns. The West Pointers knocked the spots out of the Quakers with the tackle back grouping. They worked it more different ways than they have done previously this season. One minute they were tearing through the centre with accuracy and speed and then they would hurl the play at the tackles where they would find gaping holes. They were much handier at helping the runner than the Quakers. Pennsylvania's right wing was stronger than her left. Gardner was a hard man to fool and stopped not a few West Point plays before they reached the line. He and Howard played good football and Teas also showed up well. But Howard was not the equal of Daly, who outkicked Reynolds of Pennsylvania. As a pair West Point's ends played around their opponents; so did the other line men. Bunker, Graves and Casad did great work at rushing and the tackling of Bunker McAndrew and Farnsworth was splendid.

The spectators were highly entertained by the cadet-rooters, who took occasion to rehearse their songs for the Navy game.

When the ball was on Pennsylvania's 30-yard line a superb play by Casad enabled him to break through Pennsylvania's left tackle cleanly, but he had other men to pass. One he shook off and the next he eluded by jumping clear over him. He ran thirty-five yards for a touchdown and Daly kicked the goal.

West Point took the ball afterward in a fumble on her own twenty-yard line and Daly made a magnificent dodging run of ninety-five yards from a double pass, but while the cadets were shouting in ecstasy the umpire called the ball back and gave it to Pennsylvania for holding on the part of Daly's interferers. This did not please the cadets in the least, as they proved when a punt gave them the ball in the centre of the field. West Point received ten yards for an offside play, two more rushes landed the leather thirty-five yards from Pennsylvania's goal line and McAndrew carried it the rest of the distance.

McAndrew's play was such a swift and unexpected affair that it took everybody's breath away. He ran from his position in the line, but had moved up to tackle when Bunker dropped back. He darted around to the other side of the line, taking the ball from Daly while en route, and then shot at a right angle in between Pennsylvania's right end and tackle. The Quakers clutched at him frantically, but he was going too fast for a finger hold to stop him. The further he went the faster he went, and outstripping all pursuers he sped around behind the goal posts. Following was the line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Farnworth	Left end	Nelson
Doe	Left tackle	Pickarski
Riley	Left guard	Bennett
Boyers	Centre	McCabe
Goodspeed	Right guard	Teas
Bunker	Right tackle	Mitchell
McAndrew	Right end	Gardine
Daly	Quarter back	Howard
Casad	Left half back	Reynolds
Hackett	Right half back	Hartung
Graves	Full back	Baird

Score—West Point, 24; Pennsylvania, 0. Touchdowns—Casad, Bunker, Graves, McAndrew. Goals from touchdowns—Daly, (4). Referee—Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Waters, Harvard. Time of halves—Twenty-seven and a half minutes. Substitutes—Nichols for Hackett, Williams for Daly, Breton for Baird, Thomas for Nelson. The weather was superb. The immense throng of spectators cheered the team to victory with the wounded battle-cries, in addition to which a number of the songs prepared for the game to be played on Franklin Field on Nov. 30 were rehearsed. The season has been a succession of triumphs for the cadets, which with pardonable pride it may not be amiss to review: Oct. 5, Franklin Marshall, 0; West Point, 20. Oct. 12, Tri-

ity 0; West Point 17. Oct. 19, Harvard, 6; West Point, 0. Oct. 26, Williams, 0; West Point, 15. Nov. 21, Yale, 5; West Point, 5. Nov. 9, Princeton, 6; West Point, 6. Nov. 16, game with Rutgers cancelled. Nov. 20, University of Pennsylvania, 0; West Point, 24.

It will be seen that the only defeat suffered was at the hands, or feet, of Harvard, and it will be remembered that the score made by the visitors was warded off until the last moment of play. A few extracts from the season's songs may be introduced here. This is the chorus of a song to the tune of "Benny Havens, O!":

Oh, the Black and Gold and Gray, the Black and Gold and Gray;
Sing loud and strong this good old song; our team will win the day.

So, come lift your voices, fellows, for the Black and Gray and Gold,
For the backs who'll make the touchdowns and the line that's sure to hold.

In the Philippines and in the South the story will be told.

How the Gold and Blue went down before the Black and Gray and Gold.

Here is a verse and chorus sung to the air "Hot Time in the Old Town," etc.:

West Point is not a one-man team; we'll drop a few good tips; Just keep your eyes on Bartlett, Graves, King, Boyers and on Phipps. There's Jensvold and there's Bunker, who are a husky pair of men, And Goodspeed, who with Riley's help can handle nine or ten.

Cheer, boys, cheer! The Army has the ball! Rah! Rah! Rah! Oh, won't they take a fall! And when we hit their line there'll be no line at all—There'll be a hot time in the Army to-night—Play football!

This one goes to the tune of "Tommy Atkins":

To the team that's playing football
For the Black and Gold and Gray,
To the team that never fails us
We will our allegiance pay;
And as they're going down the field
We'll give three yell or more.
Oh, the Navy won't be cheerful
When it sees the Army's score!

But however fierce may be the rivalry upon the football field, the following song is expressive of the sentiments of the United Service when there are daring deeds to do:

The Star Spangled Banner bring hither;
O'er Columbia's true sons let it wave.
May the wreaths they have won never wither
Nor its stars cease to shine on the brave.
May the Service united ne'er sever,
But hold to their colors so true.
The Army and Navy Forever!
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!

The songs were so inspiring to-day that they revived even the drooping wearers of the Blue and Red. The cadets have a repertoire as extensive as a prima donna's and the deeper down in defeat their team pushed the Quakers to-day the more they made the old hills shake with their epics set to music.

FORT M'PHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 19, 1901.

The "long-looked for" came at last, and the 27th Inf. is to leave for the Philippines Saturday night, and for a time some excitement reigned at the post. Groups of officers could be seen discussing the order and speculating as to how soon they would leave, what boat they would go on, etc. Some were glad of the prospect of a change, and others for various reasons were not in a rejoicing mood.

The Atlanta Constitution says the whole of the 23d Inf. will be sent here, and the people of Atlanta are consequently rejoicing at the prospect of this post being restored to the status before the war with Spain, a regimental garrison.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the buildings at the post are large enough for a regiment. There are four large barrack buildings, and a number of other frame buildings built in 1898 for hospital purposes, but never used. They are now used by the post quartermaster for storage purposes. There is a large mess hall big enough for a regiment. In 1899 the 25th Volunteers were recruited here and there was plenty of room for them without utilizing the barracks or the hospital building referred to.

Major E. K. Webster, 27th Inf., is expected here at any time to relieve Captain Scott as commander of the post. When the major comes he will find some old friends who served with him in Samar.

Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., left last Friday to join his regiment in Cuba. Capt. James T. Moore and family arrived at the post last week and are now pleasantly located at No. 13 East. Lieut. William P. Screws, 19th Inf., and his charming young bride are comfortably located at No. 3 West.

The Misses Dalton, of Salem, Mass., are visiting their brother, Lieut. Arthur Dalton, 27th Inf.

It is rumored that a wedding is to take place at the post before long. The officers of the mess are talking about a dance before the regiment leaves, the date has not yet been announced.

The latest arrivals at the post are Lieutenants Finlayson, Hutchinson and Moxley, of the Philippine Scouts, and Whitthorne, Const. Art.

A TROOPERS OPINION.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

I have been a reader of the JOURNAL whenever I could get hold of it, ever since it first saw daylight thirty-eight years ago, and there has probably been nothing that I have ever seen in it that has caused me so much pain as this controversy about that pernicious Post Canteen. The last person to give this affair a shaking up is, I see, "The Long Knife Who Walks a Heap." I don't happen to be an enlisted man now, so he can't order me to be court-martialed if I don't give him the best of his title.

I often wonder why the administration that first got up this Post Canteen don't stick its head under an Army blanket and keep it there, since our Christian friends, a thousand miles away from the nearest canteen, have told them how pernicious an affair it was. That canteen ought to have been closed up about a day before it was first opened, then we would never have known anything about it and would not have been given a chance to growl.

What do we want with a canteen anyhow? Has not the post trader got a barroom, and can't we go there and get all the bug juice we want? I always could. The barkeeper may have an order not to give a man more than two drinks a day, but I have yet to find the barkeeper who could remember that order five minutes after he had got it.

If he does remember it, there is always a hangout not over a thousand miles from the post. We could go there and get a drink, or a barrel, of old Monongahela rye (two weeks old) if we had the money to pay for it. That two-drinks order don't go here. Neither did "chalk it up" go, as it would with most of us at the Post traders. We had to count the money out, and when we had filled ourselves up to the neck with this benzine we could start home to cut windward for the captain, and would wake up next morning in the guard-house wondering how we got there.

We didn't have to wonder longer than an hour or two, though, for a garrison or a field officers' court would tell us all about it, then present us with a month, a month to help us to remember the cost of our little fun. After we had put in that month cracking stone, when we are not cutting the colonel's wood, or picking up paper off the parade, then we were let go in time to fill up again and get another ten-dollar blind before the paymaster got around again. We often had to wait four months for him, and at times he kept us waiting nearly a year; that, however, was not his fault. Congress concluded that we did not need money, so did not give him any.

We did not accumulate a great many ten-dollar blinds that year—some of us did not wait to get any, but went home when the paymaster did get around, and did not go back.

After I have got a sufficient number of these ten-dollar blinds I would wake up in the guard-house some fine morning and on looking at the guard report book find that I have struck a "General" this time. Then I could get retired, without pay, for six months, or maybe get a "bob tail." I will as like as not get the bob tail.

It has occurred to me that maybe I am sticking my fingers into something that I have no business with, as I am no longer a soldier. I can do here as I would have done at the Post Canteen—take a single glass of beer every day when I happen to think of it, and none when I happen to forget it.

I can carry this single glass of beer home without falling over the flag staff if I take care to keep my head and eyes to the front and guide right, as I used to tell my rookies to do when I was trying to make soldiers out of them.

Again, Mr. Editor, I want to thank from the bottom of my heart our Christian friends here at the north for closing up the Post Canteen. I have no business to thank them now, it is not my funeral, but I thank them in the name of the man, whoever he may be, who now occupies my place in Troop F of the Regulars.

JOHN A. BROOKS,
Troops H and F, 4th Cav., Erie, Pa.

MEDALS FOR WAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I see that the Adjutant General in his annual report recommends that service medals be given officers and men who have served honorably in the war with Spain, a practice quite general with other Armies. While serving with the troops of various nations in China last year the American veterans of the Philippine and other wars were made to realize the lack of distinctive appreciation of their war services by the American Congress in the matter of authoritative decorations, except for the few who had been presented with medals for the special acts of bravery which the ordinary soldier—though he may have served honorably in many campaigns and wars—had not been fortunate enough to have won, however honestly he had done his full duty. Around us on every side we saw badges, medals and marks of distinction on the soldiers and officers of every nation except the Americans, given them for probably less cause or services than our veterans of two or three wars and dozens of engagements.

It was a comment frequent among the American forces what a simple and neat distinction badge for war service the campaign pin worn by the British officers and soldiers was, and we wished something similar might be authoritatively adopted for the American soldiers who had served in active campaigns, battles or wars. The British mark of distinction was a metallic pin covered with variegated colored silks, according to the special campaign it was intended to represent. The device was simple and inexpensive, and as it lies close to the coat, does not dangle from the breast like the usual war society medals. It seems to me that Congress could well afford to give a plain bronze bar-pin, made from captured cannon, with some simple device of designation for different wars or campaigns, to each soldier who has honorably fought for the preservation of his country and flag. It would be a mark of distinction as showing that he has served his country in war, and it at all times furnishes him with proof of the fact, which neither discharge nor brevet does. All cannot be fortunate enough to win Congressional medals for special acts of bravery, though they may have done their entire duty and have been just as brave as the man who has won special distinction. True, a soldier can join one of the war societies and wear their insignia, but these are more or less expensive and it is not always convenient to become a member of them. Nor do they give the prima facie distinction which an authoritative emblem of the Government confers on the wearer.

I have called attention to the bar-pin or clasp because of its simplicity, its more economical qualities, and because it would naturally differ from the medal of honor or the war society insignia, and is more suitable to wear in the field on the fatigue or other uniforms, as is the custom with the British campaign pins, and yet we would not be exactly copying their device.

BREVETS FOR GALLANT SERVICE.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

SIR: In the JOURNAL of Nov. 9, on page 229, your correspondent says in regard to conferring brevets, that "no one has the slightest notion that they will be conferred with any degree of justice." To this you say that you think "our correspondent is somewhat pessimistic and it will be well to wait to see the report of the Board of Brevets before philosophizing." Your remark may cause the surmise that your correspondent had possibly questioned the fairness of the Board on Brevets—which was not the case. No one of the Board was in the Santiago campaign, for instance, and its members must act only upon the recommendations submitted for its consideration. A very large percentage of our officers had never been in action before that battle, and this includes some officers of very high rank. A large number of our high ranking officers did not participate in the battle where the acts of conspicuous gallantry, and we may say self-sacrificing heroism, were being enacted. Indeed, the Jour-

NAL once commented editorially upon the fact that none (I think) of the generals in their reports gave the strength or possible strength of the enemy. The explanation is that most of the generals saw so little of the enemy that they had no means of even basing an estimate. Yet there are officers who have in great measure made the recommendation for which the brevets are to be awarded.

Some officers new to battle seemed to think their own immediate commands did all the fighting, and recommended every officer present. Many officers think no one can do more than their duty in battle, and one regimental commander on these broad and illiberal grounds did not mention in his original report of the battle the name of a single officer, though the skirmish line of his regiment drove the enemy from the trenches and far beyond them, seized position and protested against an order to abandon it as untenable, holding it in spite of the order. Yet six of these officers were wounded in the battle, and this officer was one of them, falling upon the trenches just after they were taken.

The recommendations for brevets that appeared in the newspapers about three years ago seem to give each one a grade higher than his actual rank, whether he was in the first part of the battle only in the last part, or the middle of it. Those who were conspicuously in the whole battle from start to finish, got the same—one grade. These are a few of the facts the knowledge of which has created the conviction that the brevets will not be bestowed with any degree of fairness, an opinion formed long before this board was appointed, and one not dependent on the Board's actions.

There is another version of the case, and that is that as there were not sufficient number of vacancies liable to occur to give all the officers who had been conspicuously gallant upon the field a full grade or preference, they all could be and should be brevetted, and the full rank could be, and in great measure, has been, given to those who did little or no fighting, and there is strong argument to sustain this conviction.

PAYING FOR COMMISSARY SUPPLIES.

Sarsogon, Luzon, P. I., Sept. 1, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I am considerably worried. In April, 1900, while in the field, a commissary officer had \$7.11 charged against my pay to avoid possibility of personal loss to himself. The \$7.11 was deducted from said pay the first time I had an opportunity to draw same, thereby shortening my visit to Manila 30 minutes.

Two months later I had recovered sufficiently to return to Manila, but was compelled to accept my pay minus \$7.11 on account of the same bill. The conversation which took place between the Paymaster and myself about that \$7.11 was worth twice the money, but shall remain a sacred secret. That is, the secret is sacred. The conversation is not.

A month later I had occasion to present my pay vouchers, and was informed that there was a charge of \$7.11 against me. An oratorical contest ensued which was highly ornamental and illuminated, but I refuse to incriminate either myself or the Paymaster by repeating it. I paid the bill, however, for the third time.

Thinking that a Paymaster sized me up as a lead pipe cinch on an easy thing, I decided to mail my pay vouchers and keep away from Manila. To-day I am in receipt of my princely salary, minus \$7.11, on account of same commissary bill. Is this custom of the Service, a tax, or merely a habit carelessly formed by Paymasters, or am I hoodwinked? Can I compromise and pay the alimony in a lump sum?

This \$7.11 in connection with a spirited correspondence with the Q. M. and Ordnance Departments, is gradually undermining my health.

Would it be possible to scratch my name off all Paymasters' delinquent lists as soon as the charge is settled?

BURSKI.

EXAMINATIONS FOR WEST POINT.

The New York Times says: "Until we hear—as we have not as yet—the considerations and arguments which moved Secretary Root to open the doors of West Point to boys who bring good papers from the schools they have attended, we cannot, of course, express any final judgment on the innovation, but we do not hesitate to say that, on the face of it, the change, if not bad one, is unnecessary and in some degree dangerous. The Academic Board, it is reassuring to see, is not compelled to take at face value certificates from all, or even from the best, of the institutions which try to prepare boys for West Point; it only has orders to consider, and permission to accept, if satisfactory, in lieu of the regular mental examination, the properly attested examination papers of an appointee who receives his appointment to a public competitive examination; or the properly attested certificates of graduation from a public high school, in which the course of study covers the range of subjects heretofore prescribed for candidates; or a properly attested certificate that the candidate is a regular student of any incorporated college or university." These specifications are much more elaborate than definite, and we fear that they open the way for the exercise of "pull" and the display of downright dishonesty—with both of which had things our great and glorious country is over well supplied. Who says "any incorporated college or university includes some utterly disreputable institutions—institutions that are ready for anything from indirect murder to unmitigated stealing, and do not hesitate, for a few dollars, to equip confessed criminals with the tools of their trade?" Now, West Point ranks easily first in importance among this country's defenses, the best of our coast fortresses not being comparable with it for a moment, and the very possibility of lowering or vitiating its standards of admission is an excuse for grave apprehension. Of course the incompetent cadet would not stay long in the Academy, but even his temporary presence there would be a serious evil, since he would take the place of a boy of the kind the nation can use. We will await with some impatience the Secretary's defense or explanation of his new order."

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

The Governors Island Dramatic Club made its débüt on Saturday evening, Nov. 16, presenting two very laughable comedies entitled, "Who's Who" and "A Frightful Frost." Considering the fact that the majority of the members had never taken part in theatricals before, the performance was a decided success. Contrary to all expectations there was not the slightest hitch in the performance, everything running along perfectly smooth, much to the credit of the management. The impersonations were all clever. The orchestra, consisting of members of the 7th Artillery Corps Band, rendered an excellent musical program. The cast was as follows: "Who's who, or All

in a Fog," Mr. Bloomfield Brambleton, a country gentleman, Mr. Rolin Hills; Mr. Simonides Swanhooper, a model young bachelor, Mr. Elbridge F. Hills; Laurence Lavender, a "valet from Mayfair," Mr. Stacy R. Hills; Cicely, Brambleton's daughter, Miss Helen Hoyle; Matilda Jane, a "superior housemaid," Miss Gertrude Jones.

"A Frightful Frost, or One on Two," Mr. Watmuff, attached to the post, Mr. Elbridge F. Hills; Ferdinand Swift, his nephew, attached to fortune hunting, Mr. William T. Corbusier; Walter Litherland, attached to Emily Watmuff, Mr. DeRussey Hoyle; Mrs. Watmuff, attached to the memory of her parents, Miss Regina Dravo; Emily, her daughter, attached to Walter Litherland, Miss Lucy Birnie.

In a speech delivered before the Middlesex Club of Boston, Nov. 9, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, said:

"That we should bend our energies to securing, in some form, reciprocity of equality of treatment and to widening our markets I am profoundly convinced. We cannot hope to shut our own markets absolutely to the world and then sell to all mankind. It might be an ideal situation, but in the long-run it is impracticable as well as dangerous." He made an unequivocal declaration in favor of a shipping bill which would put the American merchant marine on an equality with that of other countries and in favor of the Nicaragua Canal. In connection with the latter question he said: "I believe, from what little I know, that we shall have a treaty with England at the coming session which will remove, honorably for both nations, whatever obstacles now exist to the building of the canal in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. There can be but one nation, in my opinion, which would be our enemy, and that is the nation which should attempt to take possession of any portion of the American hemisphere. I do not know that any nation is contemplating any such step. I trust and believe there is none, but I know of but one sure guarantee of the peace, which we desire above all things, and that is that we should have a navy so powerful that no nation on earth would think of making a wanton attack upon us, or of attempting the overthrow of the Monroe Doctrine."

The Surgeon General of the Army has received an interesting report from Capt. John S. Kulp, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., on the sanitary service of the English Army. Captain Kulp spent two years in the Philippines and was then directed by the Surgeon General to visit Australia, Ceylon and Aldershot and Netley, England, to make a study of the medical departments. Captain Kulp says the English Army sanitary service is composed of one director general, with rank of major general, and his staff: an army medical staff of nine majors general, the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Indian Medical Service, the Militia Medical Staff Corps, the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps and the Army Nursing Service. Candidates for commissions must be graduated from the school at Netley. Captain Kulp says: "The English recruits seemed to me to compare unfavorably with our own and also with those of Canada, Australia, Ceylon and Tasmania. This is due largely to poor pay (25 cents a day with 23 cents stoppages)." He continues: "South Africa has taught England what it is hoped we have learned during our late war, namely, the value of an organized medical department possessing real authority in relation to all subjects affecting the health of troops." Surgeon Kulp thinks the defects in the English and in our systems are due to lack of inducements to re-enlist.

Governor William H. Hunt, of Porto Rico, who is sojourning in New York, expresses extremely hopeful views as to the future of the island over whose affairs he presides. He reports that business is steadily increasing in volume, that this year's crop of sugar cane will be about 100,000 tons, and that the treasury receipts for the last four months have exceeded the expenditures by more than \$113,000. Education, the Governor says, is making rapid headway, there being 50,000 children in school, poverty and disease are steadily diminishing, and the island is bound in time to be a wonderful producer of wealth.

The Government has leased pier 13, East River, New York city, for the Army transport service to Manila. The Crook, which has been under repairs, is expected to sail from there on Dec. 1. She will be followed by the Buford, which is now homeward bound from Manila.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES AND LETTERS.

The War Department has been notified of the death of Col. William H. Powell, retired, who died at Sacket Harbor, New York, 4:30 a. m., Nov. 16.

Vancouver, Washington, Nov. 16, 1901. Transport Rosecrans sailed from Portland, Oregon, 11:55 to-day with 2d Battalion 25th Inf., and 78 men, 8th Inf., 10 officers, 460 men, Major Roach, commanding.

RANDALL, Commanding.

Manila, P. I., Oct. 4, 1901.

The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—I have the honor to report the following casualties since last report, dated Sept. 12:

In engagement near Camdelaria, Luzon, 4 p. m., Sept. 24.—Allen T. Crockett, 1st Lt., 21st Inf. Killed in action.

In engagement near San Antonio, Samar, Sept. 1, 1901.—Jacob Steitler, pvt., G. 9th Inf. Chest, mortal.

In engagement at Lilo, Luzon, Sept. 9, 1901.—William Rice, pvt., H. 8th Inf. Hip, severe.

In engagement at Jagua, Bohol, May 4, 1901.—Howard M. Bailey, pvt., I. 19th Inf., chest, slight. Andrew S. Rowan, capt., 19th Inf.; leg, slight. James Carter, pvt., I. 19th Inf.; leg, severe. Benjamin F. Davidson, pvt., I. 19th Inf.; leg, slight. Peter W. Scanlon, sergt., I. 19th Inf.; thigh, slight.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major Gen., U. S. A., Comdg.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15, 1901.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Transport Grant sailed to-day with following military passengers: Major Appel, surg.; Capt. Williams, asst. surg.; Lieutenants Disque, 5th Cav., and Kennedy, Philippine Scouts; the 1st and 2d Battalions, 28th Inf., 771 enlisted men, and the following officers: Colonel Hooten, Lieut. Colonel Stretch, Major Eastman, Captains Pearce, Whitworth, Kobb, Lutz, Edwards, Bugge, Lynch, 1st Lieutenants Prescott, Sinclair, Robinson, Matthews, Alcken; 2d Lieutenants Grinstead, Foote, Henkes, Parker, Lenitt; and Chaplain Bateman; eight casualties, 25 Hospital Corps men, and recruits as follows: 24th Inf., three; 25th Inf.; unassigned white infantry, 14; unassigned white cavalry, 4; unassigned, 28th Inf., 101, and one civilian clerk.

YOUNG, Major Gen.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16, 1901.

Transport Meade sailed at noon to-day with following military passengers: Colonel Whipple and Captain Slaughter, Pay Department; Captain Williamson, Quar-

termaster Department; Lieutenants Strong, Medical Department; Davis, Artillery Corps; Sykes, 25th Inf.; one contract surgeon, six commissary and one quartermaster sergeant; 14 Signal Corps men.

YOUNG, Major Gen.

Manila, Nov. 20, 1901, 11:43 a. m.

Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Thomas sailed to-day, 49 furloughed and discharged soldiers, 102 prisoners, 127 sick, 24 short term men.

CHAFFEE.

Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 19.

Adjutant General, Washington: Hancock relieved Warren at Kobe; sailed yesterday for San Francisco. Warren sailed yesterday for Uraga dock, near Yokohama. Repairs to transport will consume ten days. Ordered to the Philippines directly thereafter.

BAXTER, Q. M., U. S. A.

Cavite, Nov. 20, 1901.

Secretary of the Navy: Waller reports on 17th Marines attacked almost impregnable position, Sojoton, Samar, destroying three camps, killing thirty men, capturing forty bamboo guns, rice and stores. He reports no casualties, and commends Porter, Bearss and other officers.

RODGERS.

Colon, Nov. 20.

Secretary of the Navy: The insurgents have possession of the city. At the request of the proper authorities I have landed forces for the protection of the property of the railroads.

McCREA.

Manila, Nov. 16.

On Oct. 30, while crossing Bodol River, Samar, on a raft, Lieut. Crawford, 1st Inf., and six men, Sergt. Albert Baler, Pvts. Frank R. Fitzgerald, Frederick W. S. Schander, Prileone O. Gilreath, Kersey Downie, Guy McBeth, all of Co. I, 1st Inf., were drowned. All bodies recovered and buried in Bodol.

CHAFFEE.

Nagasaki, Nov. 16.

Hancock grounded sand bar, entrance inland sea. Was floated high to-day, uninjured. Will go to relief of Warren at once.

BAXTER.

Panama, Nov. 21, 1901.

Secretary of the Navy Washington: Everything quiet. No further interference since notification. Transit and telegraphic communication open. Colon in possession of Liberals and quiet.

PERRY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

A. C.—Read attentively G. O. 55, A. G. O., Oct. 21, 1895, on subject of military prisoners, their treatment, etc., and you will find your question answered.

CLERICUS.—We have mailed you a copy of Circular 41, A. G. O., 1901, regarding the appointment and duties of chaplains in the U. S. Army.

F. H.—So far as we can judge the soldier concerning whom you enquired will be discharged at the expiration of his three years' enlistment. You say he enlisted Jan. 1, 1898. If so, he must have been discharged last January, but may have re-enlisted.

P. F. SUBSCRIBER.—Make a plain statement of your case in writing to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and ask him to make an investigation.

SOLDIER.—Par. 1634 of the Army Regulations, as amended, provides that recently discharged soldiers, needing hospital treatment, who arrive in New York City, San Francisco, or other port on Government transports, may be sent to one of the post hospitals in the vicinity, and rations in kind drawn for them while undergoing treatment.

J. B. W.—The address of Lieut. Geo. C. Broome, U. S. A., of the Porto Rico Regiment, is San Juan, Porto Rico.

F. C.—There was no such title in the U. S. Army as Sergeant Major General, nor do we believe there was any such title in the Massachusetts Militia, and the article you refer to was evidently a mistake. In the U. S. Army in 1776 officers bore rank as follows: Commander in Chief; Major General; Brigadier General; Colonel; Lieutenant Colonel; Major; Captain; Captain Lieutenant; First Lieutenant. These ranks also existed in Massachusetts regiments in 1779. Later there was also a Major General; General in Chief; Surgeon's Mate; Lieut. Colonel Commandant; Major Commandant; Ensign; and Third Lieutenant in the Army among the ranks of officers.

CONSTANT READER.—We are informed that the transport Crook, to sail from New York Dec. 1 for Manila, will not carry Christmas packages for Yokohama, Japan.

M. J. writes: "A" claims it is proper for a non-commissioned officer at guard mount to come to the right shoulder arms at the first part of the preparatory command "non-commissioned officers." "B" claims it is proper to come to the right shoulder at the last part "non-commissioned officers, front and center." Answer.—This is hair-splitting with a vengeance. Par. 715 gives but one preparatory command; from the question it would appear to be two. We believe if the pieces are brought up at any part of the command the intent of the Drill Reg. will be attained.

VOLUNTEER.—Up to the present time no official recognition has been accorded ex-Captain Rafferty of the 71st New York for services in Cuba. It is understood that his case has been considered by the present board for brevets, but what action was taken it is impossible to say as yet. It has been hinted, however, that his name will be presented by the board for official recognition of some sort.

L. F.—The following are the addresses you desire: Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, U. S. A., 30th Inf., Manila; Lieut. Kenneth C. Marsteller, 125th Co., Coast Art., care of Adjutant General's Office, Washington; Lieut. Robert B. Mitchell, 1st Co., Coast Art., care of Adjutant General's Office, Washington; Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, 35th Co., Coast Art., Presidio, Cal.; Lieut. John M. Kelso, Jr., Philippine Scouts, Manila, P. I.

J. C. H. asks: (1) When the sentry on post at night and the corporal goes out and advances him, does he (the corporal) report the guard present or does he wait for the officer of the day to tell him what to do. I think he (corporal) should wait for the officer. I don't know whether the officer of the day wants the guard turned out or not. Answer.—The corporal will make such reports as the officer of the day may require. (2) Should the sentry on post at the guard house turn out the guard to the officer of the day when he comes to the guard house without his side arms or in civilian dress? Answer.—An officer would hardly expect it, but to our knowledge a guard has been turned out for an officer in civilian dress. (3) Has a contract doctor got the right to wear side arms the same as a Regular Army officer. Answer.—Yes. (4) Does an officer have the right to drill a company without his side arms when he is officer of the day, or at any time. Answer.—Yes. (5) In drilling, if you get a wrong command, do you obey it or stand fast. Sometimes there are commands given that are not in the Drill Regulations at all. Answer.—If a wrong command be given, in some cases it would be proper to stand fast, and in others where you know without doubt what order was meant execute it properly. Common sense must rule in such cases. There are at times commands given not in the Regulations and should be obeyed, as there may be some good reason for giving them.

STATE TROOPS.

Our comments last week on the vague and singular order issued regarding the annual inspection and muster of regiments of the New York Guard happily bore good fruit, for a few hours before the 7th Regiment was to appear on its armory drill floor in the varied dress called for in the order from the Inspecting Officer, General Roe sent a telegraphic order to the regiment ordering it to parade only in field uniform and equipment. All other regiments will parade in the same uniform, and much satisfaction is expressed at the revoking of the ambiguous order.

Officers of the 69th New York on Nov. 18 tendered a dinner at Hotel Savoy to Col. Edward Duffy, commandant of the regiment. It was a most happy event, and served to weld even further the harmonious relations existing in the regiment. At Colonel Duffy's table were Lieut. Col. elect J. D. Emmett, Major D. C. Develin, Adj't. John R. Foley, Capt. J. A. Delaney, Capt. Farrelly, and Chaplain W. J. Daly, and among the officers at other tables were Major M. Lynch, Capt. P. E. Reville, J. J. Scanlon, John E. Duffy, D. P. Sullivan, Lieuts. W. J. Costigan, R. Hughes, P. J. Maguire, M. Greelish, C. F. Collins, W. C. Woods, Nagle, and Reilly, and Bandmaster William Bayne. The menu was elaborate, and an orchestra added further to the pleasures of the evening. There were many toasts, and among the speakers were Chaplain Daly, Colonel Duffy, Lieutenant Colonel Emmett, Lieutenant Collins, Captain Foley and others. Many kindly tributes were paid to the long and faithful services of Colonel Duffy with the 69th, and to his personal qualities. The Colonel has now served with the 69th over 34 years, in addition to services with the 69th Volunteers during the Civil War. The Colonel in turn thanked his officers for their loyal support. Adjutant Foley was toastmaster, and Colonel Emmett was presiding officer. Major Develin responded to the toast of "The National Guard," Chaplain Daly to "Our Colonel," Captain Reville to "69th Regiment," Captain Sullivan to "69th Regiment in the Field" and Lieutenant Collins to "The Flag."

In requiring a candidate for commission to the position of a field officer to drill a battalion or a regiment, before a brigade examining board, it would seem only proper that such drill should be held in private. At the recent drill with Lieutenant Colonel Emmett of the 69th Regiment on the floor at the 71st Regiment armory, numerous spectators were present, among which were enlisted men of several regiments, and many remarks were passed among them and others concerning the progress of the drill. An officer who successfully passes for a commission, will naturally be open to criticism in public in due time, but it seems hardly fair to subject a candidate to criticism before an examining board. If it is proper to have the test drill public, why not make the oral examination public?

At the annual muster of the 7th New York at its armory on Nov. 18 by Lieutenant Colonel Chapin, assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Thurston and Major Holland of General Roe's staff, the regiment, wearing its field uniform and equipment, made a fine appearance. Nine hundred and sixty-seven officers and men were present, and 14 men were absent. This is a better percentage than last year, when the figures were 962 present, with 11 absent. The figures of the present year, in each unit of the regiment, follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Avg.
Field Staff	16	0	16
Non. Com. Staff	15	0	15
Co. A, Capt. Schastey	70	4	74
Co. B, Capt. Schuyler	87	0	87
Co. C, Capt. McDougall	103	0	103
Co. D, Capt. Mazet	101	1	102
Co. E, Capt. Davidson	102	1	103
Co. F, Capt. Steele	89	0	89
Co. G, Capt. Underwood	103	0	103
Co. H, Capt. Wotherspoon	89	6	95
Co. I, Capt. Landon	90	1	91
Co. K, Capt. McLean	102	1	103
Totals	967	14	98

Several novelties will be presented at the games of the 7th Regiment (N. Y.) Athletic Association, to be held Dec. 7 at the armory, New York City. In horse race called the 7th Regiment Handicap a napier mache horse large enough to represent the real article, and with regimental equipments, will be strapped to each contestant who will be compelled to gallop 220 yards. The race will be a handicap. The popularity of the military events at the spring games has induced the Athletic Committee to add two new events to the present program, consisting of a calisthenic exhibition by Company K, the men opposing each other, and wall-scaling contest by a picked squad from the regiment. The men will climb from the floor to the east gallery, a height of 16 feet. There are 17 track and field events on the program.

The prizes won in the recent competitions at Ordway by the District of Columbia Militia will be distributed in the drill hall of the National Guard armory on Nov. 20. The following named officers and enlisted men are announced as "distinguished marksmen": First Lieut. Horace M. Bell, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 2d Battalion; First Lieut. W. Milton Farrow, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 4th Battalion; First Lieut. William W. Cookson, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 6th Battalion; Private Edmund W. Scott, Company A, 6th Battalion; Private Charles McC. Taylor, Company A, 6th Battalion.

At the athletic games of the 12th New York to be held at the armory on Monday evening, Dec. 2, the following is the program of events: 60-yard dash, scratch 880-yard run, handicap; potato race, obstacle, 1 mile bicycle, novice; 2 mile bicycle, handicap; 44 yard run, handicap; 440 yard run, novice; 3-legged race (1 lap); Co. relay, 880 yard (4 men); 1 mile bicycle, scratch, for championship of regiment; tug-of-war, teams of 5 men not to exceed 800 pounds. Handsome prizes for 1st, 2d, and 3d in each event, will be awarded, and to the company winning the most number of points will be presented with a handsome trophy. There will be dancing after the games.

The appointment of George N. McKibbin as first lieutenant of the 1st Signal Corps, National Guard, N. Y., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of First Lieut. Charles F. Lembke, Jr., was recommended by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding National Guard, N. Y. Lieut. McKibbin has received his commission and taken the oath of office. He comes of a military family, his uncle, Gen. G. H. McKibbin, having served with distinction in the Civil War. Lieutenant McKibbin at the time of his appointment to the Signal Corps was serving as Signal Sergeant in Squadron A. He is an engineer by profession.

Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donoghue, Assistant Adjutant General of the staff of General Smith of the First Brigade of New York, reviewed the second battalion of the 71st

Regiment on the evening of Nov. 15 at the armory. This battalion was in command of Lieutenant Colonel Wells and consisted of Co. B, Captain Beekman; F. Lieutenant Boynton; H. Captain McCloud; K. Captain Hough, and E. Captain Clarke. Company B was divided into two platoons, Lieutenant Johns having command of the second platoon. Lieutenant Eben was battalion adjutant. With Colonel O'Donoghue were Major Austin, Major Thomas and Captain Little, also of the staff of General Smith. The review and parade were fully as successful as those of the first battalion, held a few evenings previous. The drill which followed the ceremonies while a very creditable piece of work was not quite up to the standard of that of the first battalion. This applies to the formation of the street column and square. During the ceremonies of the evening Company B was presented with the Grant Trophy for making the highest figure of merit at Creedmoor the past season. Colonel Bates made the presentation speech, in which he gave the company credit for its past and present work in rifle shooting. Following the drill there was dancing to the delightful music of the regimental band under the direction of Professor Fanciulli.

Owing to labor troubles at mines at Madisonville, Ky., two companies of the 3d Regiment of Kentucky State Troops were on Nov. 18 ordered on duty to preserve order.

The annual inspection and muster of the 8th New York, Colonel Jarvis, was made at the armory on Nov. 19 by Lieutenant Colonel Chapin, Inspector, assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Thurston and Major Holland. The regiment paraded 560 present, with 61 men absent, a decided improvement over last year, when the figures were 501 present, with 107 absent. The figures in detail of this year's muster are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Avg.
Field and Staff	16	0	16
Non-com. Staff	14	0	14
Hospital Corps	19	3	22
Field Music	30	8	38
Company A	45	5	50
" B	50	0	50
" C	44	11	52
" D	58	5	63
" E	44	4	48
" F	46	4	50
" G	46	4	50
" H	41	9	50
" I	50	4	54
" K	51	4	61
Totals	560	61	521

The New York Armory Board on Nov. 19 passed the plans for an armory building, to be erected in Brooklyn, for the 2d Naval Battalion, at a cost of \$250,000. This matter has been pending before the Board for four years. The building is to be erected on a plot bounded by First avenue, Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets and New York Bay, South Brooklyn.

The Second Signal Corps of New York at its annual muster on Nov. 18 paraded 48 present. Two men were absent. The corps in the presence of Major Leigh, the inspecting officer, gave an interesting exhibition of signalling.

Capt. J. H. Foot of the 14th New York, was elected junior major on Nov. 18. He has been connected with the regiment since 1885, and served with it during the war with Spain.

Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade New York, will review the 47th regiment, Colonel Eddy, at its armory on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 27. This annual event on Thanksgiving eve, is always an attractive one to the friends of the regiment.

Lieut. Fred Denton Weed has been elected captain of the Sixth New York Battery, to succeed Major L. L. Olmsted, whose retirement recently was announced at the Adjutant General's Office.

Comdr. Washington Irving, New Jersey Naval Militia, and Comdr. R. P. Forshaw, Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Fort and Lieut. E. M. Harmon of the Second Naval Battalion, who were the judges of the recent competitions of the First Naval Battalion, held off Whitestone, have made their report to Comdr. W. B. Franklin of the First Battalion: First in order of merit, Fourth Division; second in order of merit, Second Division; third in order of merit, Third Division; fourth in order of merit, First Division. The report among other things says: "In judging the work of the contesting divisions the great and practical value of the schedule of exercises, as presented and carried to a successful conclusion, was most apparent. In its conception and thorough attention to every detail the scheme of the work looked to the development of the Naval Militia along the best and most useful lines. The general average of the work was good, but the board was most impressed with the individual excellence of men in each of the divisions, and these not always the ones who had served the longest. If all were to avail themselves of the opportunities of instruction and display equal zeal and interest in their work the average efficiency would serve as a standard for any naval force. Attention is called to the fact of there being too much military precision in matters relating to seamanship and a seaman's duties, as opposed to the individual quickness and alertness which should obtain. The men should be taught to jump at the word and not wait to be faced and marched to their stations by their divisional officer.

The First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, have decided to hold its mounted drills during the coming winter at the new Durland Academy. The Corps thereby secures the use of the largest ring in the city, not excepting even that of Squadron A. This step marks the culmination of another one of the many improvements made by this enterprising organization.

SECOND PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Nearly a month has passed since the second Pan-American Congress met in the City of Mexico, and while its sessions have been characterized by industry and apparent harmony, he would be a reckless prophet who ventured at this stage of the proceedings to predict the fulfillment of the purposes for which the assemblage was ordered. The present gathering resembles the first Pan-American Congress in little more than name. In the first the dominant spirit was that of enthusiasm, hope and mutual confidence. The second appears to be enveloped in an atmosphere of nervousness, doubt and mutual distrust. The delegates have received much hospitality, both officially and socially, in the Mexican capital. The Congress has effected an efficient working organization, including eighteen committees, thus affording a chairmanship for each delegation, and although the sessions so far have been

seemingly cordial, they have not been wholly free from friction and open discord.

The spirit of suspicion which pervades the proceedings was manifest at the very first meeting. A delegate—not from the United States—presented a resolution deplored the death of President McKinley and expressing confidence in President Roosevelt. The resolution so far as it related to the dead President was satisfactory to all, but the reference to his successor excited the wrath of a delegate from the Argentine Republic, who "declined to be mixed up with an indorsement of the Republican party in the United States." To appease him, therefore, the expression concerning President Roosevelt had to be eliminated before the tribute to the late President McKinley was adopted. At the second session a resolution was submitted in behalf of the delegates from Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay urging the Governments of Venezuela and Colombia to seek an amicable settlement of their pending controversy. This was opposed by the delegation from Chili on the ground that as the Congress was not yet fully organized the matter could not properly come before it at that time. On a proposition to take the resolution up for immediate consideration there were nine affirmative to eight negative votes. Venezuela and Colombia declining to vote. The Chair held that the result was decisive in favor of immediate action, but Chili objected on the ground that nine was not a majority of nineteen, the number of delegations present, but the Chair held that although Venezuela and Colombia were present, they could not be counted in determining the majority for the reason that they had refused to vote. Chili again protested. The delegates from Hayti got muddled and refused to vote, but finally the resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 0, though not until one of its proposers had notified Chili that if she was looking for trouble and gore she could have all she wanted.

These episodes are trivial in themselves, but they demonstrate the presence of influences which may yet seriously interfere with the proceedings of the Congress. The uppermost subject thus far in the conversation of the delegates is arbitration. There is reason to fear, however, that any practicable scheme of arbitration for the affairs of the American republics which any member might propose would provoke violent opposition. This would certainly be the case if such a plan were proposed by the United States. Our Government is at a distinct disadvantage in the present Congress. Under the influence of the Clerical leaders and the Radicals among the Latin-Americans we have come to be looked upon with suspicion in the lesser republics. They are told that the Spanish War was the first step in a movement which aimed at their own destruction, that the United States is a menace to the smaller nations and that these nations, in order to maintain their integrity, must combine against the Yankees. These forces, which evidently enjoy the co-operation of representatives of certain European nations in the City of Mexico, seem likely to be little if not wholly nullify the leadership and influence which the United States should rightfully exert in the present Congress. And to the extent to which our influence shall thus be impaired we shall be the victims of suspicion and intrigue among nations which either do not understand our purposes or deliberately misrepresent them. It is evident, therefore, that none but the unreasoning optimist can contemplate the proceedings of the Congress with a hope for the full realization of its purposes. Conservative observers will be satisfied if it shall do no more than merely develop the weak links in the chain of American republics and indicate the lines along which the work of protective education should follow.

The committees of the Congress will include, in addition to the one on arbitration, others on the establishment of a court of claims, rules, reorganization of the Bureau of American Republics, water transportation, which will have to do with the question of ship subsidies; patent laws, the suppression of anarchy—a favorite scheme of the Central and South Americans; commerce and reciprocity, agriculture and industry, an inter-continental railway, future Pan-American conferences, engrossing, resources and statistics, international banking and a few others.

The Present Congress was first suggested by President McKinley in his message to Congress in 1899. Through the Bureau of the International Union of the American Republics the various Latin-American Governments were asked to signify whether they were agreeable to the project, and if so, to state their preferences as to the time and place of meeting. In April, 1900, the Executive Committee of the Bureau of American Republics was delegated by the representatives of the Union at Washington to draw up a tentative program. In June of the same year at another meeting of the representatives of the Union it was agreed that the Congress should meet in the City of Mexico, the Mexican Government having agreed to issue the invitations and to entertain the delegates.

A CIVILIAN'S IDEA OF NAVAL MATTERS.

Describing "A Day at the Schley Court of Inquiry," A. Maurice Low says in Harper's Weekly: There are several things about a naval inquiry that strike a layman as peculiar. One is that while every naval officer, from the Admiral down, uncovers so soon as he gets within the precincts of the court, marines, officers as well as men, always keep their caps on.

Another curious thing, very startling to the ignorant outsider, is to learn that a ship's log is a very unreliable record. Most of us have imagined that the log records everything, that the important as well as the most trivial happenings are put down, but this inquiry has shown that while the logs contain notes of a great many unimportant matters, events of great consequence have been omitted.

Then we also get an interesting side-light on the way in which history is made. After the cessation of hostilities the Government issued a report of the naval operations, and with it was a chart of the position of the various vessels from the time Cervera's ships issued from Santiago Harbor until they had been driven ashore under the deadly fire of our guns. This chart was made by the navigators of the vessels engaged in the battle, was signed by them, and was naturally supposed to be correct. When the chart was produced in evidence it was admitted by the Judge Advocate to be incorrect, although up to that time no word of its inaccuracy had ever been suggested, and officers who had helped to make the chart and signed it admitted that they did so knowing that it was incorrect, because they had been unable to reconcile conflicting opinions, and had done the best they could. It was really the only way to reach an agreement.

No less amazing is it to learn that while the vessels were engaged in blockade duty and the Spanish ships were liable to dash out at any moment, engines were uncoupled, and fires were not even primed. Vessels that made twenty knots on their trial trip lagged along at twelve and fourteen. In short, this investigation has taught us a good many things about the American Navy, and some of them we would rather not have learned.

LINES BY GENERAL JAMES B. FRY.

An officer of the Corps of Engineers sends us these lines, of which he says: "They are from the hand, the mind and the heart of that rare specimen of a man and sympathetic soldier, Gen. James B. Fry. He died in August, 1894, in the month to which the first stanza refers. These verses are a touching tribute to the life's devotion of his wife."

DO NOT WEEP.

The fierce red heat of summer's day
May glare when I am called away,
But shed no tear
Above my bier;

For angels loving, then as now,
Will come and cool my burning brow;
Then, darling wife, thou wilt not weep,
When I am called to my last sleep.

The moan of autumn's threatening blast
May sound as I shall breathe my last,
But shed no tear
Above my bier.

These winds are under God's control;
He will not let them touch the soul.
Then see there is no cause to weep
When I am called to my last sleep.

If earth in wintry garb is dressed
When I am called to my last rest,
Then shed no tear
Above my bier.

For heaven's own warm eternal sun
Shines bright when mortal's race is run.
Then, darling wife, thou must not weep
When I am called to my last sleep.

Spring birds and flowers with sweet incense
May fill the air as I go hence,
But shed no tear
Above my bier.

For I shall find in lands above
Far brighter things than these to love;
Then, darling, darling, do not weep
When I am called to my last sleep.

Let music low and brightest flowers
Both soothe and gild my latest hours,
But shed no tear
Above my bier.

This parting with our mortal breath
Is but promotion, 'tis not death,
There is no death, then do not weep
When I am called to my last sleep.

October 23, 1867.

NAVY RECRUITING OFFICES.

The following is a list of recruiting officers for the United States Navy:

Portsmouth, N. H., at Navy Yard, Kittery; Boston, Mass., at Navy Yard, on board receiving ship Wabash, and Navy Recruiting Station, 22 Hanover street, Boston; New York City, Navy Recruiting Station, 87 South street; Brooklyn, N. Y., at Navy Yard, on board receiving ship Columbia; Buffalo, N. Y., Navy Recruiting Station, 36 Main street, Potter Building; Erie, Pa., on board U. S. S. Michigan; Philadelphia, Pa., at Navy Yard, on board receiving ship Richmond; Portsmouth, Va., at Navy Yard, on board receiving ship Franklin; Port Royal, S. C., at Naval Station; Pensacola, Fla., at Naval Station; Chicago, Ill., Navy Recruiting Station; San Francisco, Cal., at Training Station, Yerba Buena Island; Vallejo, Cal., at Navy Yard, Mare Island; Bremerton, Wash., at Naval Station.

Besides the above, which are permanent, there is a movable recruiting office with the following itinerary: Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 18 to 23; Worcester, Mass., Nov. 25 to 30; Fall River, Mass., Dec. 2 to 7; Bristol, R. I., Dec. 9 to 14; Providence, R. I., Dec. 10 to 21; Newark, N. J., Dec. 21 to 28; Scranton, Pa., Dec. 30 to Jan. 4; Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 6 to 11; Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 13 to 25; Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 27 to Feb. 1; Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 3 to 8; New Orleans, La., Feb. 10 to March 1; Galveston, Texas, March 3 to 8; San Antonio, Texas, March 10 to 15; St. Louis, Mo., March 17 to 29; Louisville, Ky., March 31 to April 5; Peoria, Ill., April 7 to 12; Dubuque, Iowa, April 14 to 19; Kansas City, Mo., April 21 to May 2; Denver, Colo., May 5 to 10; Salt Lake City, Utah, May 12 to 17; Butte, Mont., May 19 to 24; St. Paul, Minn., May 25 to 31.

There is a second movable recruiting office with following itinerary: Rome, Ga., Nov. 8 to 14; Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15 to 24; Columbia, Ga., Nov. 25 to Dec. 1; Macon, Ga., Dec. 2 to 8; Augusta, Ga., Dec. 9 to 15.

The dedication of the memorial which marks the site of Fort Washington, New York City, which was constructed by the Continental troops in the summer of 1776, and which was taken by the British after a heroic defense on Nov. 16, 1776, took place Nov. 16, with appropriate religious and military exercises. The tablet which marks the historic spot was erected through the generosity of James Gordon Bennett. The

Empire State Society of the Sons of the Revolution originated the plan to erect the tablet. The exercises of the day were begun with a service in the Holyrood Church, "The Little Church at the Old Fort," which is located at 181st street and Broadway, the latter thoroughfare being also known as the King's Bridge Road. In the civic parade incident to the ceremonies were the 8th band of the U. S. Art. Corps, followed by the following troops from Fort Columbus: 49th Co., Captain Butler; 83d Co., Lieutenant Robinson and Lieutenant Ross; 52d Co., Lieutenant Haul and Lieutenant R. T. Ellis. Then there was the 1st Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, who fired the salute. The colors of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; a detail of the color guard from the Washington Continental Guard of New York, field and staff officers of the First Regiment of Minute Men of Washington, D. C.; members of the Sons of the American Revolution. The Continental Guard of New York and the Minute Men of Washington were in the uniforms of the Continental Army.

Notwithstanding the violent contempt with which Mr. Moore, the chief of the United States Weather Bureau, assails the theory that crops can be protected from hail by firing into the clouds with specially constructed cannon, the Swiss Government is obstinately going ahead with arrangements to place the system in practical operation. Experts appointed by the Swiss authorities have investigated the subject and agree that whenever a simple and economical method of cloud cannonading is devised it should be adopted. Their report says: "A direct proof that hail shooting properly practiced will under all circumstances prevent hail is of course impossible to furnish; but the fact that certain districts of Styria, which were before the use of hail guns devastated by hail-storms year by year, have not for the last five years, since the guns are in use, experienced any hail, is a strong point in favor of the hail guns."

The attention of inventors in the Services is called to the advertisement of the firm of Edson Bros., patent attorneys at Washington, D. C., which appears in this issue. This firm has had a long and excellent record in the patent business, and, on many occasions, has successfully handled the applications for patents for Service inventions. As some of our readers are aware, possibly to their sorrow, there are many patent attorneys who are not reliable, but we can heartily endorse Edson Bros. and the firm of Wilkinson & Fisher, both of which concerns make a specialty of Army and Navy patents.

Messrs. Gable & Norton, Fitzsimons Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., announce that they have been appointed fiscal agents of the Garner Creek Gold Mining Company of Saguache County, Colorado, and offer the stock of this company in blocks of not less than 100 shares at 25 cents per share. Col. T. H. Norton, U. S. A., retired, is President, and Mr. C. H. Simpson, of Wheeling, W. Va., Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

According to a table published by La France Militaire, France has had 33 Ministers of War in the last 32 years. Freycinet held on longest, having served altogether 5 years and 3 months, while Rochebouet lasted for only 20 days. Campon was three times Minister of War during the period mentioned, but he served only 15 months in all.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—90 cents each, postpaid: \$1.00 per set. With Studies (10 vols.) \$3.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 42 East 20th St., N. Y. City

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—MACDERMOT.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 19, 1901, Dr. Charles A. Crawford, U. S. N., to Miss Mary W. MacDermott.

DARRAGH—HAWKINS.—At Washington, Pa., Nov. 14, 1901, Miss Jessie Benton Hawkins, daughter of the late Col. A. L. Hawkins, U. S. V., and sister of Capt. C. E. Hawkins, U. S. A., to Robert W. Darragh of Beaver, Pa.

KING—MINTONYE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1901, Mr. Gilbert Snowden King to Miss Eunice Mintonye, daughter of Naval Constructor William L. Mintonye, U. S. N.

McCALLUM—BLATCHLEY.—At Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1901, Mr. Dwight M. McCallum, son of the late Lieut. W. B. McCallum, U. S. A., to Miss Mabel Ann Blatchley.

ORVIS—WOLFE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6, 1901, Asst. Surg. Ralph T. Orvis, U. S. N., to Miss Berte B. Wolfe.

REGAN—YZNAGA.—At St. Patrick's Church, New

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A new Service club in London, known as the Imperial Service Club, is an outcome of the South African War. It is located at No. 84 Piccadilly, corner Clarges street, and starts with over 400 members.

Private Samuel Evans, who died in Edinburgh two or three weeks ago, at the age of 80, was the oldest Scottish winner of the Victoria Cross. He received the coveted decoration for conspicuous gallantry and coolness in presence of the enemy in the Crimea, and was one of the half-dozen or so survivors who received the Cross from the late Queen in Hyde Park on June 24, 1857.

The body of the Rev. Henry Black, for some time chaplain of the British second class cruiser *Charybdis*, who mysteriously disappeared from St. John's, N. F., Oct. 16, was found near St. John's, Oct. 20, shot through the head. He had evidently committed suicide in consequence of dementia.

A cable from Athens, Greece, states that a terrible gun accident occurred on Nov. 9 on board the British battleship *Royal Sovereign* outside of Astako harbor. The explosion was caused by part of a smouldering charge which had been left in the gun from the previous shot. One officer and six artillerymen were killed outright, the bodies being terribly mutilated, and the captain and thirteen sailors were seriously injured.

A serious accident to the French submarine *Triton*, at Cherbourg, is reported by The Express. It appears that the vessel plunged too rapidly, struck the bottom and sustained considerable damage. Water began to flow in very rapidly, but the engineer ordered the detachable weights to be cast adrift and the boat rose to the surface, though none too soon. The pumps were got to work on the surface and a tug pulled the vessel into the arsenal.

The Danish gunboat *Moan* has been sunk through an explosion on board during experimental firing with a new shell. No lives were lost.

At Algiers a serious accident has happened on the French torpedo boat No. 208, which was out for practice on Saturday evening. An explosion took place in the stokehold, and five men were horribly scalded by the steam. A petty officer died as soon as he was taken ashore.

Owing to the great gale on the British coast, which began on November 12, and continued several days, it is estimated that some 150 lives have been lost in shipwrecks, which included the revenue cutter *Active*.

It is announced that the explosion on board the French torpedo boat No. 208, which caused the death of one man and serious injuries to two more, was caused by mismanagement in the stokehold. More steam being required, a stoker named Lepage threw a considerable quantity of coal into the furnace, while a man named Truet opened the stokehold door. The violent rush of air thereupon raised the temperature so rapidly that one of the tubes burst, with the results described.

After a great display of theatrical sparring, the wrangle between France and Turkey, which recently led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse and the seizure of a Turkish port by a French squadron, has been settled by the complete surrender of the Ottoman Government. The French Minister withdrew from Constantinople and a French squadron under Admiral Caillard seized the Turkish island of Mitylene, in the Aegean Sea, quartering French gunners in the Custom House of the same name. This vigorous policy appears to have been all that was necessary. The Sultan came down, and in an imperial edict grants all of the original demands, and several new ones besides. Admiral Caillard has withdrawn his squadron from Mitylene and diplomatic relations have been re-established between Paris and Constantinople. Yet France is not happy. The Paris press fears that the sudden retreat of the Sultan has a sinister meaning. The *Figaro*, for example, remarks: "The sudden news of

such a retreat is not calculated to reassure us; on the contrary, it makes us believe in hidden dangers." And the *Eclaire*, in something approaching positive fright, declares that "from the moment the word protectorate was uttered France was confronted no longer by Abdul Hamid, but by William II."

Increased attention is being given in the German Army to the exercising of men in firing under conditions more closely resembling those which have existed on the fields of battle in South Africa. Among other measures taken to encourage the practice of field firing, a prize has just been offered by the Emperor for the company of the six regiments of the Guard which shall come out best in a competition to be carried out under the following conditions: Each company is to furnish 105 men who are to parade in field service kit, each man with 20 ball cartridges. One hundred and five targets are to be set up in a line 105 yards in length, on the front slopes of some sandy heights. The men are to be extended at a distance of 700 yards, plus or minus 25 yards, from the targets, and are to be given two minutes to take up their position. The targets, attached to an appearing and disappearing arrangement, are not to be visible during this period, but at a given signal they will appear and remain visible for exactly two minutes. The company which in those two minutes can place the largest number of bullets on the targets will win the prize.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

It now seems more than likely that Congress will this year settle the old controversy between the scientists of the country on one side and naval officers on the other in regard to the control of the Naval Observatory. The recent report of the Board of Visitors to the Observatory has brought the matter to a critical point, and has convinced Secretary Long, as will be seen by his annual report, published last week, that civil control for this important institution would be of advantage to all concerned. The board is composed of Mr. Charles A. Young, Charles F. Chandler, Asaph Hall, Jr., E. V. Pickering, Prof. Ormond Stone, and William R. Harper. The Board says in its report:

"It is recommended that no astronomical director be appointed at present, as a dual headship has been found to work unsatisfactorily, and under the existing law the appointment of an astronomer as sole director of the observatory—which the Board considers the proper solution of the question—is impracticable. Vacancies should not be filled among assistant astronomers nor among professors of mathematics in the Navy without examination for each vacancy occurring. No distinction should be made between employees of the observatory and other applicants. The responsibilities of the positions of assistant astronomer and professor of mathematics are distinctly different from those of a computer, although much of the required experience may properly be gained in connection with the latter position and be credited in the examinations for the higher positions.

"As far as is consistent with the routine of the institution, the duties of the computers should be so arranged as to encourage them to prepare for advancement within the observatory itself. In no case should appointments be made to the observatory merely by transfer from other bureaus or offices in the Service, nor should appointments ever be made even temporarily without competitive examination."

Applying the principles to practice, the Board declines to name a person to fill the vacant office of assistant astronomer at the observatory, and instead recommends that the appointment be made after a Civil Service examination under the auspices of the Commission.

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Coming to the more important subject of the actual head of the observatory, which involves the issue between the scientists and the line officers, the Board says:

"As every other prominent observatory is under the direction of an astronomer, we wish to record our deliberate and unanimous judgment that the laws limiting the superintendency to a line officer of the Navy should be changed so as to provide that the official head of the observatory—perhaps styled simply the director—should be an eminent astronomer appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, holding this place by a tenure at least as permanent as that of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and not merely by a detail of two or three years' duration.

"Only in this way can there be a continuous and effective policy of administration which will insure astronomical work of a high order. In rank, salary, privilege, and prestige he should be superior to any other official on the ground.

"The limitation in the selection of assistants should also be removed, and the assistant once appointed should be secure against detachment or removal except by action, for cause, of the director.

"The institution should be related to the Navy Department, if continued under its control, in some such way as the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is related to the British Admiralty. It should be put under the control of the Secretary directly and not through a bureau, as at present."

In conclusion, the Board finds objection to the manner in which appropriations have been made in support of the observatory, saying that it is not easy to determine what portion of the expenditures pertains properly to astronomical work, what portion to the naval work, and what portion to the improvement and care of the grounds as a part. The cost of maintenance for the last fiscal year was \$108,428, of which amount \$21,258 was expended in salaries.



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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A. District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.

Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major General A. R. Chaffee.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.

Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.

Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver. Colo. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A. in temporary command.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 12th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.

Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the Domestic rates of postage. Mail for China must be paid for at foreign rates.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K and L, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; M, West Point, N. Y.; B, C, D, ordered from Manila to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I. 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Ks.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Ks.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantánamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; C, Bayamo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M. Fort Myer, Va.; to sail on transport Buford from New York about Jan. 15 for Manila. Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; to sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, Dec. 16. E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to sail on the transport for Manila, via San Francisco.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assinaboin, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Bliss, Tex.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort

Grant, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Ks.; E and H, Fort Logan, Col.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila, Headquarters and Cos. E, F, H, I, K, L and M, ordered to sail to Manila on the transport Hancock about Dec. 10, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Ks.; 5th Batt., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th, Batts., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Ks.; 17th Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Ks.; 21st Fort Sheridan, Ill.

22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address, Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Havana, Cuba; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Port Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas Fla.; 10th Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 37th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Ft. Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; 52nd Co., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; 53rd Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 55th Co., Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th and 61st Cos., Presidio, San Francisco; 62nd Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63rd and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th Co., Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th Co., Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st Cos., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73rd, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Iribie, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.

107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered

to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D H and M, address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal. The companies in the Philippines should be addressed at Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and P, R., P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort Cheyenne, Utah; K and L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

24th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; F, G, H and I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga. The regiment has been ordered to proceed to Manila, via New York, on the transport Buford or Buford.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, F, G, and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

STEAMSHIPS SAILING IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: China, Nov. 23; Doric, Dec. 3; Nippon Maru, Dec. 11; Peru, Dec. 19; Coptic, Dec. 28; American Maru, Jan. 1. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. leave for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Sierra, Dec. 4; Sonoma, Dec. 25.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. and C. C. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of China, Dec. 2; Empress of India, Dec. 30; Empress of Japan, Jan. 27. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Midwara, Dec. 13.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Victoria, Nov. 20; Braemer, Dec. 23; Glenogle, Jan. 3; Tacoma, Jan. 27.

The destroyer Crane, which, as we all know, recently "buckled up like the Cobra, and was only able to crawl back to the scrap heap, thanks to smooth water," is now steaming about at Portsmouth as gaily as ever.

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BODY OF MAN IN SHARK.

From the London Globe.

The other day a Carnarvon man, who is engaged on the Liverpool steamship Canada, writing home to his relatives, referred to the capture of a big shark at East London, South Africa. When ripped open, the monstrosity, which measured 18 feet long, was found to have quite recently swallowed a soldier bodily. The man's body and uniform were intact save for a small portion of one shoulder, which had been cut off.

The imagination of this Carnarvon man must exceed in size any shark that ever swam the sea, including this carnivorous army of the Boers.

ON IN NEW YORK; OFF IN ST. LOUIS.

The Lackawanna Railroad, in connection with the Wabash, is operating a magnificent service between New York and St. Louis and the West and Southwest.

In the Lackawanna train which leaves New York at 10 o'clock every morning will be found a Pullman sleeping-car of the latest style and thoroughly up-to-date in point of luxury, comfort and convenience. This train, the Lackawanna Limited, divides the honor with the corresponding eastbound train, of being the finest in the service of the Lackawanna Railroad. It makes the trip from New York to Buffalo during a summer day and the traveler has before him a continuous panorama of scenery which is acknowledged to be unsurpassed along any railroad in America. This scenery is the more attractive because Lackawanna locomotives, which burn hard coal, emit no smoke, and the Lackawanna roadbed being stone-ballasted, produces no dust. The dining-car service on this train is admitted to be second to none in the world, either in point of excellence or in point of service.

Meals are served during the entire day, on à la carte plan, patrons of the cars paying only for what they order.

At last the question as to why Cape Nome, Alaska, was so named has been solved by Prof. George Davidson of the University of California, who explains that it was merely the result of a ludicrous blunder. In reply to an inquiry concerning the matter the British Admiralty have informed him that while the British frigate Herald was searching the Northwestern waters of North America from 1845 to 1851 for traces of Sir John Franklin a chart was made on which this cape was included, and as it was not known by any name it was designated in this way: "Name." A copy of the chart was sent to London and the draughtsman in the Admiralty Office interpreted "Name" for "Name." And Cape Nome it remains to this day.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in an article on ancient telescopic sights for rifles, says: "History does not state how many guns the frontiersman David Crockett owned. C. W. Callahan, proprietor of the Hotel Maryland, has been presented by Robert Blair, of Wytheville, Va., with a gun which the donor says was made for Davy and was his favorite weapon. Mr. Blair was lately nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of his State, but could not accept because he is not yet thirty years old. He is a son of the late Frank S. Blair, a former Attorney-General of Virginia. Mr. Blair says the gun was given to his father by members of David Crockett's family. It is a flintlock of about .40 caliber. It is five and one-half feet long, and the barrel is nearly a half-inch thick. The workmanship, all by hand, is excellent. The stock is light, the wood part extending clear to the muzzle on the

under side. There is a brass slide over the patch box in the stock. In loading these rifles the ball was wrapped in a cloth patch which was greased. Then it was driven home with a ramrod. Running down the side of the barrel is a brass telescope about as heavy as a modern rifle barrel. The stock and woodwork under the barrel are decorated with brass trimmings. On one side of the stock is a brass eagle. The maker's name does not appear."

Manager F. F. Proctor is arranging a strong campaign of vaudeville and comedy for the winter season at his theatres in New York, Albany, Montreal and Newark. There will be an enlargement of the vaudeville scope of his amusement scheme as the season advances, and some of the best European acts, as well as all the American headliners, will appear in conjunction with the Proctor stock company.

The well known "mud docks" at Tien-Tsin, China, will be occupied in part the coming winter by the U. S. S. Vicksburg in furtherance of the policy inaugurated some years since of maintaining a careful supervision over the political situation in China during the closed period of the winter. For some years past these docks have been occupied by a British and a United States vessel from November until April or May.

The pension roll on June 30, 1901, contained 907,735 names, the highest number ever recorded. There was a net increase during the year of 4,206. The money paid for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1901, amounted to \$2,703,350,033. The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that there are 905,313 survivors of the Civil War still living.

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